

Sheriff.....Chas. W. Amidon
Clerk.....J. J. Collier
Register.....W. J. Collier
Treasurer.....W. J. Collier
Prosecutor.....W. J. Collier
Judge of Probate.....W. J. Collier
Circuit Court Commissioner.....O. Palmer
Surveyor.....A. E. Newman Jr.

South Branch.....O. Palmer
Deer Creek.....W. J. Collier
Maple Forest.....W. J. Collier
Saginaw.....W. J. Collier
Fishing.....W. J. Collier

President.....John F. Hum
Clerk.....Chas. W. Amidon
Treasurer.....W. J. Collier
Trustees.....N. Insley, W. J. Collier, Hans Kraus, C. G. Wescott
Committees:
Finance, Claims and Accounts—Brink Peterson and Kraus.
Streets, Sidewalks, Bridges and Sewers—Peterson, Fournier, Brink.
Waterworks, Lighting and Fire Apparatus—Fournier, Insley, Clark.
Printing and Licenses—Clark, Brink and Fournier.
Health and Public Safety—Insley, Clark and Kraus.
Ordinance—Kraus, Insley and Clark.
Salaries—Peterson, Fournier, Brink, Industrial—Insley, Peterson, Kraus.

Methodist Episcopal Church.
Pastor Rev. E. G. Johnson. Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath school 9:30 a. m. Epworth League, 4:00 p. m. Bible study 7:00 p. m. All cordially invited to attend.

Regular church services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath school 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. Rev. W. B. Macgregor, Pastor.

Rev. R. Cunningham, Pastor. Services as follows: Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath school 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:00 p. m. All cordially invited to attend the above services.

Rev. A. C. Kildegaard, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confession on the preceding Saturday at 8 o'clock. Mass at 8 o'clock. Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock p. m. On the Monday after the third Sunday mass at 8 o'clock. G. Goodhouse, Pastor; J. J. Rice, Assistant.

Grayling Lodge No. 356 F. & A. M.

Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the hall of the Moose.

J. F. HUM, Secretary.

Marvin Post No. 240, G. A. R.

Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month at 8 o'clock in the hall of the Moose.

A. L. POND, Adjutant.

Women's Relief Corps No. 162.

Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at 8 o'clock in the hall of the Moose.

MRS. MARG. JEROME, President.

MRS. AGNES HAVENS, Sec.

Grayling Chapter R. A. M. No. 120

Meets every third Tuesday in each month at 8 o'clock in the hall of the Moose.

T. C. McDONALD, Sec.

Grayling Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 137

Meets every Tuesday evening.

PETER BORCHERS, Sec.

Crawford Tent, K. O. T. M. M. 195

Meets first and third Saturdays of each month at 8 o'clock in the hall of the Moose.

J. J. COLLEEN, Com.

Grayling Chapter, O. E. S., No. 83

Meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the hall of the Moose.

MRS. JOSEPHINE RUSSELL, Sec.

Court Grayling, I. O. F. No. 760

Meets second and last Wednesday of each month at 8 o'clock in the hall of the Moose.

A. W. HARRINGTON, C. R.

F. M. FRELAND, R. S.

Companion Court Grayling No. 652, I. O. F.

Meets the second and last Wednesday of each month at 8 o'clock in the hall of the Moose.

MARIA HAMMOND, C. R.

ANNA E. HARRINGTON, R. S.

Crawford Elve, 600, I. O. T. M. M.

Meets first and third Friday of each month at 8 o'clock in the hall of the Moose.

ANNIE EISENHART, Sec.

Garfield Circle, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R.

Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in each month at 8 o'clock in the hall of the Moose.

MRS. W. FAIRBROTHER, President.

COLEMAN CLARK, Secretary.

Crawford County Grange, No. 934

Meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month at 1 p. m.

ELIZA BLOTT, Master.

S. H. BROTT, Secretary.

M. W. O. C. Camp No. 10428.

Meets alternate Thursday evenings at G. A. R. Hall.

ED. G. CLARK, V. G. C.

M. A. BATES, Clerk.

Grayling Rebekah Lodge No. 352 I. O. O. F.

Meets every Monday evening.

JENSON, G.

ANNA E. EISENHART, Sec.

Grayling Lodge 473 I. B. of M. of W. E.

Meets last Thursday of each month.

CHAS. WALDRON, Pres.

A. OSTRANDER, Sec. and Treas.

Skandinavien F. F.

Meets the 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month.

PETER SVENSON, President.

JOHN OLSON, Secretary.

S. N. Insley, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon

Office over Lewis & Co's. Drug Store

Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m.

Residence on Peninsula Avenue, opposite G. A. R. Hall.

H. H. Merriman, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE:

East of Opera House.

Night Calls at residence, first house south of M. E. Church.

C. C. Wescott

DENTIST

OFFICE

Over Alexander's Law Office on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours: 8:30-11 a. m. 1-3:30 p. m.

CARE OF SOFT-WOOD FLOOR.

Method Advocated by Writer in Suburban Life.

A soft-wood floor can be made just as attractive and as easily kept clean as a hardwood floor, according to Suburban Life. I have used the following method with success on my floor. First, the floor must be thoroughly cleaned, then planed smooth and the cracks filled. An excellent preparation for filling cracks is made as follows: Put some sawdust in a dish, and pour enough boiling water over it to cover it, and let it stand until it is almost pulpy, stirring occasionally. When the sawdust has reached this stage, put it over a fire and boil until it is about the same consistency as good paste. Strain off all moisture, and add enough thin glue-water to soften a little. Press this into the cracks between boards and let it harden. The next step is to go over the surface of the floor with a good, ready prepared wood-filler, which may be bought of any dealer in varnishes. When the filler has dried, apply several coats of floor varnish. To keep such floors clean, all that is needed is a daily brushing over with a broom, over which there has been applied a cheesecloth bag, and an occasional wiping over with linseed oil, applied sparingly, and rubbed in with the grain of the wood.

BEST FORM OF WHITEWASH.

German Preparation is Declared to Be Waterproof.

A formula for a whitewash which can be applied to lime walls and which afterward becomes waterproof, so as to bear washing, is given by a German paper. Resenchek of Munich, mixes together the powder from three parts of siliceous rock (quartz), three parts of broken marble and sandstone, also two parts of burned porcelain clay, with two parts of freshly slaked lime, still warm. In this way a wash is made which forms a silicate if often wetted, becoming after a time almost like stone. The four constituents mixed together give the ground color, to which any pigment that can be used with lime is added. It is applied quite thickly to the wall or other surface, let dry one day and the next day frequently covered with water, which makes it waterproof. This wash can be cleaned with water without losing any of its color; on the contrary, each time it gets harder, so that it can even be brushed, while its porosity makes it look soft. The wash, or calcimine, can be used for ordinary purposes, as well as for the finest painting. A so-called fresco surface can be prepared with it in a dry way.

Coverlet as Curtain.

This is the day when the proposition of old lamps for new is not such an unreasonable one. The passion for things antique is growing all the time and those who started collecting rare old bits ten years ago now find that their property has increased twice in value. With this passion, too, there occurs a wonderful ingenuity in finding new uses for rare old bits of needletwork that used to be hidden in some unfrequented corner. One evidence of such talent for modern application is the role which has been assigned one woman to a beautiful old blue coverlet which was made by her great-grandmother. This coverlet, which is fringed, has been hung as a portiere and so well does it harmonize with the old mahogany pieces around it that those who see it all wonder why cedar chests all over the country have not been ransacked for such pieces.

Chops in Paper.

Select nice loin mutton chops, as many as needed. Trim off outside skin, grind or roll cracker crumbs quite fine, and season them with salt and pepper. Take one sheet of common writing paper for every chop large enough to wrap chop in; dip chop in cracker crumbs on both sides and then fold it carefully in the writing paper so the crumbs will remain on the chop and not fall out of the paper.

When chops are prepared in this manner lay them in a dripping pan and bake light brown on both sides—about 20 minutes in moderate oven. Remove the papers from the chops and then serve on warm platter. The paper draws out the grease and strong taste from the mutton.

Whole-Wheat Bread Without Yeast.

Three eggs, pinch of salt, two cups whole-wheat flour and enough cream to make a very stiff batter that can be stirred with a spoon. Beat eggs well, add salt and cream, sift in the flour and beat all well together for several minutes. Put in hot gem pans and bake in a quick oven until brown on top and bottom. Milk can be used in place of cream with the addition of a cupful of ground almonds or walnuts or pignolis.

Lyman Salads.

Select long, green peppers, cut in halves lengthwise, remove the seeds, and fill with grape fruit pulp, celery, and apple finely cut, pecan meats broken in pieces, using half as much each of celery and apple as of grape fruit. Allow three nut meats to each pepper. Arrange on lettuce leaves, and garnish with mayonnaise dressing.

Gold Sandwiches.

Rub the yolks of three hard boiled eggs to a paste. Add two tablespoons of olive oil, mixing with a silver fork. Now add a pinch of mustard, cayenne pepper and salt, and lastly one tablespoon of vinegar. When this is thoroughly mixed, add one cup of grated yellow cheese. Spread on white buttered bread.

FATHER HAS LEARNED LESSON.

Never Again Will Fetch His Daughter's Young Man from the Train.

A Louisville business man who recently took a summer home about 12 miles in the country had an adventure the other night that has, he says, taught him to not do too much for young fellows who might be calling on his daughter.

"The other night," says he, "I allowed the coachman to go, and did not discover until after he had gone that my daughter was expecting a young man caller. There was nothing to do but to hitch up the horse myself and go to the station to meet him.

"When the car rolled in, just one youngster alighted, and as he answered the description of the fellow coming to see my daughter I sauntered up to him and inquired if he might be Mr. "

"How did you know?" replied the chap with a tone of disgust at being addressed thus by the 'coachman.' "

"The caller was loaded into the carriage and the journey to the house was begun. To break the ice I told him I had understood that he was in a certain line of business, and again came the haughty: 'How did you know?'

"During the remainder of the journey the young man sang popular songs. When we arrived at the house I put the caller out and proceeded to the stable to put up the horse. After this work had been completed I returned to the house just in time to overhear the young man ask my daughter: "

"Who was that fresh guy that brought me over here to-night? "

"When told that the 'fresh guy' was her father, I thought the caller would yell, and then I decided to put in an appearance about that time. He jumped up and said that if he had known I wanted to put up the horse he would certainly have helped. My advice to fathers—and I shall hereafter stick to what I am preaching—is never to go to all that trouble for a young man caller, when that person has two good legs that can carry him from the station to the house. That young man certainly walked back to the station that night."—Louisville Times.

Chinese Fear Decapitation.

The common punishment of decapitation in China is considered to be the most severe of all punishments. This, to a Chinaman, is the greatest disaster which could possibly happen to him. He would rather die a thousand deaths, each more cruel than the other, if he could only retain a perfect body to the end. He believes that after death he goes into the "dark land," where life is continued much as it is in this world. He believes that if he is deprived of his head he will become a headless ghost and be doomed to perpetual sorrow. Should he wish to marry, no woman would ever dream of taking a man without a head. His hands might grasp the chopsticks, but there would be no mouth to receive the food. He would never be able to find his road anywhere, and the shades in that mysterious land would start with terror from him as he groped his way through the shadows. Give any Chinese criminal a choice between decapitation and any of the most cruel deaths and he will instantly choose the latter.

Could Stand Anything.

The manager of one of the Cleveland burlesque houses tells this one on himself. A few days ago he had the dire misfortune to cut a finger—or was it a thumb? Anyway, the finger or thumb got pretty sore and blood poisoning or something set in. He had to go to a doctor about it.

"I'll have to perform a slight operation," the doctor told him. "May be it won't be necessary to put you to sleep, though. How about you? Can you stand much pain? "

"Can I stand much pain?" repeated the theatrical man. "Well, I should say I could! Pain's my long suit. I can stand anything. Why, doctor, I'm the manager of a burlesque theater and see 12 shows a week." "

The Changing Missouri.

The flood has been kind to one town. For years Missouri City, about 15 miles east of Kansas City, in Clay county, has been off the river map and the steamboats couldn't get within miles of it because of a change in the channel. But recently the high water began to flow through an old channel and in a few days it had cut so deep and so fast that Missouri City awoke the other morning to find itself on the main channel of the river. A few hours later the steamer Chester passed the old landing and Missouri City's cup of joy was full.

Because of the change of channel the boat line company will now take freight and passengers from Missouri City.—Kansas City Star.

"Omar Khayyam" Room.

Literary faddists, before this, have "concentrated" rooms to some favorite authors, making such a place a Longfellow or a Dickens room, or a Scott room, with many editions of the particular author and as many relics as it is possible to buy. Now there is an Omar Khayyam room in Washington. It belongs to a woman whose home is near that of the Persian minister. The room is patterned after a living room in a Persian home. The walls are covered with rugs and fine draperies and in rustic frames are scrolls containing favorite quotations from "The Rubaiyat." There is a beautiful sketch of the poet keeping watch with the lion and the leopard.

PREHISTORIC WALL OF ROCK.

Remarkable Discovery of Work Done by Unknown Race.

As the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were discovered by digging a well, so the most prehistoric rock wall in the United States was discovered in 1857 by a farmer who now lives in Rockwell, Tex., says the New Orleans Picayune. But whether in that portion which is surrounded by this wall is a Pompeii or for what purpose it was built has never been ascertained up to the present.

Here and there portions of the wall are exposed at distances of several yards. Even in some places it is covered up for a mile or two. One day a farmer, not knowing that the wall was there, dug a well along the side of this wall 30 feet deep. Near the bottom of his well he discovered an arched opening, which was two by three feet. This opening has been seen by several of the inhabitants of Rockwell, and it is believed this must have been used as an entrance into the wall. The bottom of the wall was not reached at a depth of 30 feet. This has been the only opening ever found, because the wall has never been exposed, except last fall, when two young men of Rockwell dug about the wall five feet in width and about the same in depth. This gave one a good idea of the wall. The rocks were nicely laid with bridged joints in regular fashion, but the substance between them was not mortar, but clay. A closer examination reveals no sign of any hard tool used upon the rocks, and no doubt wooden mallets were used to give them their shape.

On the east side of the wall the rock is smooth, while on the west it is rough. They are all composed of sandstone, with streaks of mica and pebbles of iron. It is said that in the surrounding regions no rock can be found similar to this, except in the chimneys and wells which the farmers own.

The rocks at the opening found are from two to six feet long, three feet wide and two feet thick. An effort was made to bring some of them to the surface by the men who dug the well, but they found the task too difficult. On top the rocks are much smaller, running about 18 inches long, three inches thick and eight inches wide. The farmers claim that the wall is about 16 miles long, and they know exactly its course.

There is no doubt that this is the most prehistoric wall in the United States, and so far as known, the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D. C., has never made any effort to locate the wall. The length and width of the wall or give any explanation of its origin.

Somerset Field Names.

Why the place is called Babylon nobody can tell. The name lasts beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitants, and for anything they know it may have been called Babylon for all time. A study of the names of the fields in a country parish is of much interest. It illuminates local history, revives memories of feuds, discoveries, claims, of old families that once owned the soil and made history, of quaint and curious field names there are near Babylon—names historical, like Pennsylvania; names descriptive, like Look-about, Batch, West Mead, Honeyhole, Gooseland, Three-corner Paddock; names reminiscent of local dealings, like Hard-and-Sharp and Greatcoat Cleeves; or of local holdings, like Copleys and Peppercorns. Then there are romantic names, like Little Perdigate, which has a flavor of Arthurian romance; grim names, like Bloody Paddock, which has an epic sound; grotesque names, debased from some noble original, like Hoke and Planchin; names expressive of local sarcasm, like Forty Acres, which is a field comprising 14 perches; suggestive names, like Apall's and Poor Apall's; or personal names, like Pearce's Leg, a long, narrow field of uncertain shape.—Spectator.

According to History.

A woman in a western city, who belongs to a community called the "Sisters of St. John the Baptist," not long ago spent a month in a backwoods district.

Shortly after her arrival she went to the local postoffice and inquired if any letters had come for Sister Bernardine. The rural postmaster looked bewildered.

"Sister who?" he asked incredulously.

"Sister Bernardine," repeated the lady, "a sister of St. John the Baptist."

"I think not," he answered, dubiously. Then, after some reflection, he added:

"Say, ain't he been dead pretty near a hundred years now?"—Harper's Weekly.

Taking the Privileges.

The public in general will sympathize with the young woman who said that of all her experiences of hotel life the head waiter was the hardest to live up to. Who has not quailed before the hauteur of the porter or the official? The following, taken from the Washington Star, shows that others, in a higher walk of life, might like to adopt some of the traditional characteristics of domestic or clerk. "Remember," said the patriot, "that so long as you hold public office you are a servant of the people, a plain servant."

"Great Scott!" answered the suburban resident, who had just been elected. "Can I act as haughty and overbearing and take as many holidays as all that?"—Youth's Companion.

FINISH FOR SALAD TO SERVE CODFISH

HOW TO MAKE MAYONNAISE OR FRENCH DRESSING.

One Great Point is to Have Everything Cold—To Prevent Its "Gelling Back" Mix It Drop by Drop.

Care is necessary to make a good salad. Dressing must be thoroughly mixed, icy cold and the ingredients of the salad itself should be definitely prepared.

In making either mayonnaise or French dressing have everything cold. Chill the bowl with ice water and in hot weather mix in a larger bowl of cracked ice, or if that be not convenient, at least sit in the cellar while making mayonnaise; otherwise it will be apt to curdle.

Always keep the eggs in the icebox for at least an hour before making dressing, and see that they are so carefully separated that not a particle of the white remains.

Patience is the one secret of successful mayonnaise. If the drop-by-drop principle is not rigidly adhered to until the dressing takes on substance that makes going back improbable, dire will be the results.

Should the dressing curdle, begin over again with a fresh egg, mixing in the curdled part after the new dressing is well settled.

In making a quantity of mayonnaise it is better to thin with pieces of cracked ice rather than with lemon or vinegar, as, otherwise it may be too acid.

Even though the dressing looks all right and has been set away for several hours in the refrigerator, be careful not to stir it before putting on the salad; otherwise you may be horrified to have it go back when just ready to be served. This is not an infrequent occurrence, but is usually caused by too rapid mixing.

If too late to start over again with the fresh egg, the only thing to do is to delay the dinner to a hastily mixed good French dressing, consoling yourself that it is more healthful after a big dinner than the heavier mayonnaise.

Rub a bit of garlic or onion on the salad bowl in making any dressing and the flavor will be much improved.

A tablespoonful or two of rich cream added just at the last to mayonnaise makes it lighter and richer.

Puff Griddle Cakes.

Take one egg, one large tablespoonful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful salt, three teaspoonfuls baking powder, one pint cold water, one and one-half pints flour; separate the egg.

To the yolk add sugar, salt and cold water. Sift the flour and baking powder together three or four times, then add. Lastly stir in lightly the well beaten white.

Any cook can make good griddle cakes with lots of eggs, butter and cream, but these are good "hard times" griddle cakes.

For a library where bookcases are low, make a seat about 36 inches long and 12 inches wide. Stain it the over popular mission style and make a cushion to fit it. You will find it wonderfully convenient when you want to consult a heavy volume for a few moments and do not care to lift it to the level of the table.

Little Rock Cakes.

Put one cup of flour into mixing bowl, add a pinch of salt and one teaspoon baking powder, then rub in one-quarter pound butter or lard, add one-quarter pound sultana raisins and small quantity of candied peel and one-quarter powdered (or brown) sugar. Beat an egg until it is frothy, then add it gradually to dry ingredients, and work mixture to smooth and fairly stiff paste, adding sufficient cold milk to bring to right consistency. Take up small portions at a time and drop them into little heaps on a floured tin, using a fork to give necessary rough appearance, and bake in quick oven, if oven is not hot enough, mixture will run and spoil the appearance of the cakes.

Cold Meat Salad.

Take either cold pork or lamb roast, cut into small slices, place in dish on ice a short while, then to one heaping cup of the chopped meat add one cup of boiled Irish potatoes which also have been cut into small pieces, then add a small piece of finely chopped onion, also celery if desired. Over all pour a salad dressing made of one egg beaten light, one teaspoonful of mustard, two teaspoonfuls of sugar, half teaspoon each of salt and pepper; small piece of butter. Stir together well, then add one teaspoon of vinegar. Place on fire and cook until stiff, stirring constantly.

Floor Polish.

The following "floor polish" is easily prepared, inexpensive, and perfectly satisfactory on the finest hardwood floor, as well as any other kind. Melt one-fourth of a pound of paraffin in a tin can by placing it in basin of hot water; add one quart boiled linseed oil and one pint turpentine; stir well, and while warm with a cloth. If kept covered it is good as long as any remains.

Baked Eggplant.

Drop the eggplant in hot water and simmer five minutes; remove it, cut into halves lengthwise, and take out the inside; chop this, add an equal part of soft bread crumbs, a small cup of chopped nuts, and seasoning of salt and pepper and a tablespoonful of butter cut into bits. Heap up the shells and bake in a hot oven 20 minutes, basting with melted butter mixed with hot water.

TO SERVE CODFISH

FOUR RECIPES FOR DELICIOUS DISHES.

Left-Over Portions May Be Utilized In Patties—Prepared A La Mode—Cooked with Either Macaroni or Spaghetti.

Codfish A La Mode.—Take a large cupful of salt codfish that has been boiled and finely shredded, add a gill of vinegar, two tablespoons of melted butter, a saltspoon of black pepper, the juice of half a lemon, a little minced parsley, and one egg well beaten. Form in balls with the hand in oval shape, and roll in egg and cracker crumbs. Fry in hot fat and serve with bechamel sauce.

Codfish Patties.—If you have any leftover codfish remaining from breakfast it can be utilized in this way. Make some tiny puff paste shells, baking them in a quick oven; when cold fill with the creamed codfish, lightly dusting with grated nutmeg; cover the top of each shell with a teaspoonful of whipped cream, lightly salted, and return for an instant

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

CAUSES OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

By Baron Takahira.

A careful study of the international disputes establishes that they arise almost as much, if not more, from the internal conditions of the country affected as they do from the conflict of outside interests. It is a peculiar feature of such questions that where they occur there are almost always signs of disorder, retrogression or misgovernment.

In this respect political observation somewhat resembles meteorological observations. The rain comes down from where there are clouds. International disputes develop where there are undesirable conditions of life.

I do not, of course, mean to say that the less modern or the less organized States are in the wrong in all international questions. On the contrary, there are cases in which such countries deserve sincere sympathy; but it is an undeniable fact that the less modern or the less organized States present more frequently a cause of public anxiety on account of international disputes, and it may be reasonably questioned whether the unsettled condition they present, politically, economically or otherwise, does not frequently lead to such disputes.

MAN THE CREATURE OF ENVIRONMENT.

By Ada May Kreckler.

Even in the simplest, even in the simplest matters, but let a phenomenon recur or persist and its results are foreordained to ramify surprisingly and to wait unforeseen effects into unexpected places. Of this the everyday root of an everyday city supplies a case in point. Its influences on clothes and complexions and atmosphere and petty ease doubtless have been ventilated more or less by most dwellers in city tents beyond the belt of anthracite. But if pursued by some of our Parisian psychologists and statisticians who revel in infinitesimal analyses and who delight in adding to numbers golden numbers, the results accruing from city smokefulness might acquire gigantic dimensions. There might be traced in the several members and organs of our bodies the diseases bred by the grime, and there might be discovered a Chicago lung, a Pittsburgh skin, a St. Louis eye.

From an enforced and prolonged absence of beauty 'tis but a step to the loss of taste and the aesthetic sense. But here the psychologists take up the tale, averring, besides, that somber hues make a sadder man. They rate all dark hues as depressing, deadening, enervating, the light and brilliant colors as energizing, vivifying, exalting. To the dark occult psychologists add the malignance of

hatred, selfishness, suspicion, jealousy, greed, and their nearest of dreadful kin.

Those who live always amid sunshine and balmy breezes are readily crushed by the first outburst of storm, whereas the sterner hearts, destined to rise only in face of difficulties dire and dangers, grow a rude, robust obstinacy and forcefulness that stand their success in good stead. So the Parisian may conclude that, albeit a sorry blight on our sunless cities, the smoke in diverse times and places has blown us some small measure of good.

WOMAN'S DISCOVERY OF HERSELF.

By Rev. William Bestard.

One of the greatest discoveries of the past twenty-five years has been woman's discovery of herself. She has reached that stage where she knows she is not a doll, an angel or a slave, but a woman, and claiming her rights and privileges.

Once, to be born a girl was to be born a nonentity; in this age to be born a girl means a bundle of possibilities, with a power to influence the world for good or evil. Many young girls have gone into commercial life, and they have gained success through punctuality, being industrious and minding their own business. The woman who minds her own business is to be praised and respected. More girls go into society.

The trouble with our American mothers nowadays is that they try to fit their daughter only for her society entrance. It is all right to be a society woman, but it is better to be a woman in society. We are emphasizing the word society too much and the word woman too little.

COLLEGE STUDENTS WASTE TIME.

By Chancellor MacCracken.

Four years of intelligent, faithful work in the average college gives a young man a decided advantage in the work of the professional school; four years of college, spent as the worst third of college students, especially in the largest colleges, prefer to spend them, is worse than wasted. Lord Bacon wanted students to allot their time, one-third to sleep, one-third to meals, recreation and prayers, and one-third to work.

Many college students, especially in the larger colleges, prefer to amend the third division. Their allotment would be read thus: One-third to sleep, one-third to meals, recreation and prayers, meaning college prayers, when required, but instead of the one-third for work, substitute one-third for athletics, college societies, college politics, with just enough attention to the demands of the faculty to keep the name of the student on the college roll.

BETTER THAN BERRIES.

Harriet Homer's Delight When She First Finds Modeling Clay.

An old school friend of the late Harriet Homer, the sculptress, has recently related some interesting anecdotes of her childhood. Her first modeling, it appears, came about through a blue-berry expedition. "Hattie," as she was always called, had gone to the berry pastures with her foster brother Alfred.

"They had tramped farther than usual, when all of a sudden Hattie stumbled upon a big clay bank. It was just as if she'd been looking for it all her life. Out went all the berries from her nearly full pail, and into the pail went big double handfuls of the soft clay.

"Then she fairly rushed home, sat down on the back doorstep, and there modeled her first figure, a representation of the little, shaggy yellow dog who was at that time her chiefest treasure. After that she never forgot the clay bank.

"Why, when she was at boarding school with the rest of us she made casts of all our hands, and they were beautiful. She did one of Mrs. Sedgwick's, I know—she was our head mistress—and I remember that Mrs. Sedgwick said it was 'truly exquisite,' and would it all over with the soft, smooth silver paper she used for her finest casts."

In a day when the athletic, outdoor girl was yet unknown, Harriet Homer, against all convention, at the imperative call of a free nature, rode, swam, paddled, hunted, fished, climbed, traveled, and studied nature—to the horror and dismay of the excellent housewives of her town.

"You should have seen her collections," said her old friend. "She had bugs and beetles, squirrels, rabbits and birds, and even an old fat woodchuck that she had shot and wounded herself. We girls could never see how she could do it—the things are so—so smelly—and unpleasant."

Even when her study of her art had taken her to Rome, among fellow artists and great folk who praised her and made much of her, she yet kept close to the earth and the things of the earth. It was an old, dilapidated crow's nest, the prize of a daring climb, reduced to decorous service as a darning basket.

Beads.

Apologies of beads, etymologists tell us the word comes from the rostrum which from time immemorial have been used to keep count of prayers, for "biddan" is to pray in the old Anglo Saxon tongue, and "bendsman" is one employed to pray for others. "Beodan," to proclaim, is a kindred word and has its outcome in the "bidding prayer" of our universities, when pious founders are remembered to the edification of graceless undergraduates and in the "bidding" of an auction room, when one proclaims to what price one is willing to go. The tiny balls of wood or pearl or seeds or gems strung together for the purpose of counting prayers are used by Hindoo worshippers of Buddha, by Greeks, by Persians, by Roman Catholics. And from those prayer chaplets the word has passed to mean any pierced round ornament.—Modern Society.

A Literal Youth.

"Why, Johnny," said Mrs. Muggins, "what are you doing here? Is Willie's party over?"

"None," blundered Johnny. "But the minute I got inside the house Willie's father told me to make myself at home, and I came."

MAINE IS REPUBLICAN; PLURALITY CUT DOWN.

Bert M. Fernald Is Elected Governor, but His Lead Is Only 7,700.

LIQUOR LAW IS CHIEF FACTOR.

Plurality Is the Smallest in a Presidential Year for Quarter of a Century.

Maine has elected a Republican Governor by a plurality of about 7,700. The victory for Bert M. Fernald, the Republican gubernatorial nominee, is seriously discounted in the eyes of the Republicans by the small size of his plurality over Obadiah Gardner, the Democratic nominee, and the Democrats are correspondingly elated. Along with the State ticket, the Republicans have won, probably, the four Congressional districts, although late returns seemed necessary to determine the result in two of them.

The plurality received by the Republicans was far below the average. It probably will not be much over 7,700, the smallest received in any presidential year in twenty-five years. Returns from 408 out of 519 cities, towns, and plantations give Fernald 72,117, Gardner 64,903. The same places in 1904 gave Cobb (Rep.) 75,334, Davis (Dem.) 49,416. The remaining places in 1904 gave Cobb 1,030, Davis 730. These figures indicate a Republican loss of about 4 per cent and a Democratic gain of 32 per cent as compared with the last presidential year vote.

Vote Largest Since 1888.

The vote was the heaviest since 1888, running well up to 140,000, within a few thousand of the record for the State. The Democratic vote gained over four years ago in nearly every county and city.

The fight as between the Republicans and Democrats was distinctly local, carrying with it the liquor question. An analysis of the returns, according to a correspondent, indicates that the heavy vote rallied to the support of the Democratic ticket came from the element in the State which desires a reestablishment of the prohibition law, which now stands on the statute books. The Democratic State platform demanded such a reestablishment.

The following figures show how Maine has voted at the September elections during the past thirty-five years:

Year	Rep.	Dem.	Plurality
1872	71,888	55,343	16,545
1876	75,907	60,423	15,484
1880	73,544	73,713	169
1884	78,318	58,303	20,015
1888	70,401	61,348	8,053
1892	67,900	55,397	12,503
1896	82,206	34,350	47,856
1900	73,955	39,823	34,132
1904	70,962	50,140	20,822

* Fusion of Democrats and greenbackers. ** Plurality for fusion.

On Aug. 21 a special train on the Pennsylvania railroad was run from Pierceton to Warsaw, Ind., a distance of nine miles, in less than five minutes, or at a speed of over 100 miles an hour, breaking all records.

An increase of 12 per cent in the number of passengers carried and a decrease of six per cent in carrying charges are the results of twelve months' operation of the two-cent fare laws on the Chicago and Alton railroad. Other roads admit increased earnings under the two-cent passenger rate.

The granting of permission by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad to resume the schedule of through freight rates to points south and west, which were broken off last March with all lines but the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley ends a quarrel which threatened to spread to other lines. Hereafter the New England business will be divided among the five lines running southward out of New York.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis, in two sweeping decisions, reversed the lower courts and sustained the position of the government as to the safety appliance law. In the cases against the Santa Fe and Denver and Rio Grande the court holds that the recent act of Congress abrogates the common law rule of "reasonable care," which had hitherto been employed by railroads in their defense. There is no escape from the duty of having the coupling appliance in operation.

The Union Pacific has again placed extra guards on its overland trains for their protection in the event of holdups. Several reports of train robberies in the Northwest are said to be the reason for this precaution.

Announcement has been made by the Soo railroad that its new Duluth line, which when completed will extend from Duluth to Brocton, where it connects with the main line, is now open for service as far as Chasqui, about ninety miles north of Brocton. Shipments of freight are being received for all intermediate points along the extension.

In order that western manufacturers may be enabled to compete successfully in the eastern markets with eastern manufacturers of roofing paper, the Soo line has made a big slash in the rate charged for shipping this material. The reduction is from 28 to 10 cents per 100 pounds.

The South Dakota railroad commissioners, who have been inspecting the railroads of the State, held a meeting at Lead to consider the application of the business men of the town, who are endeavoring to that city to save the reloading of freight from standard to narrow gauge lines at Deadwood.

POLITICAL COMMENT

A Great Campaign Opener.

A great and vitally important presidential campaign is now under full way. With an impressive outpouring of people and with a remarkable presentation of the men and issues before the country, the Republican party formally launched its quadrennial canvass at Youngstown on Saturday. The split of the occasion and the addresses of Gov. Hughes and Senator Beveridge struck the exalted key which the character and candidacy of Mr. Taft demand. They set before the people the fact that Mr. Taft will make his appeal to public reason, not to class prejudice; that he will endeavor to inspire patriotism rather than arouse selfishness, and that he at all times will show due respect and fairness toward the opposition.

It will be conceded by every reader of American history that when there is no international crisis nor any great and dominating moral issue, the great factor in national elections has been the question of prosperity—the conviction of the people as to the best ways and means to develop the nation, to give the people employment and to insure good living. This incentive is not a world one. For a nation cannot make the most rapid progress in other directions unless it is materially prosperous. It is in hard times, not in good times, that the people are most apt to become enamored of strange and evil gods.

The motto of the Republican campaign is to be "Prosperity and Progress," a motto that implies two great purposes that have come together throughout the Roosevelt administration. There cannot be substantial progress without public confidence. The essential thing is to preserve confidence if it exists or to establish it if it does not exist.

Now, you may insure lives and property and even bank deposits, but you cannot insure public confidence. The best a government can do is to inspire and foster the trust of the people. It is much easier to destroy confidence than it is to create it. A leader of correct motives may be so misled as to methods that he arouses popular distrust. The best insurance that the country can take out to cover its business prospects—so far as political action may govern—is to elect to the presidency a man whose motives are correct and who has shown by his record that he is a fine judge of methods and a successful administrator of affairs.

In the absence of any single urgent issue between the two great parties this year, the decision of many voters will be made on the relative fitness of Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan; on the qualities in these men best calculated to maintain public confidence. Such comparisons should be made without prejudice. They are fair, they are just, they are essential to correct judgment.—Kansas City Times.

Suits for Free Silver.

Mr. Bryan has "never recanted," says the New York World. Most assuredly he has not. He has never recanted anything. He has never recanted 10 to 1, nor free silver, nor initiative and referendum, nor government ownership, nor anti-imperialism, nor extension of the powers of the general government by "judicial construction," nor populism, nor government loans to farmers, nor greenback-inflation, nor any other of the thousand and one "romances" he has "discovered." True, he does not notably advocate all of his well known heresies just now. But why? Because he has abandoned them? Not at all. He has merely placed them in temporary hiding because their exploitation might impair his chances of election. We defy the world or anybody else to point out a single instance of disapproval of any one of these precious "principles" by Mr. Bryan.

What, then, would he do in the quite probable contingency of a deficit and a decline in the treasury's supply of gold? Would he maintain the single standard, as Cleveland did? Or would he direct the payment of interest upon the millions of outstanding "coupon" bonds in silver? He would have the power to do so through his Secretary of the Treasury without let or hindrance from Congress or the courts. And would he not be justified? He has "never recanted" the double standard. It has simply "ceased to be an issue." But it would become an issue quickly enough in the event of such a happening as that to which we have alluded as possible, if not indeed probable, during the next four years.

And what could be expected of Mr. Bryan? Would he give the lie to every word he has ever uttered and "never recanted" the true relations of the two metals? Would he fly in the face of the millions of free silverites whose apostle he has been, and who have stood behind him all these years? Would he have the moral right to break faith with them? And who would have a just claim upon him to do otherwise than put the country upon a silver basis when, with full knowledge of the fact that this has always been the cardinal principle of his creed, the people had elected him President of the United States, and so, according to the new interpretations, had "conferred a mandate" upon him to "carry out the people's will," without regard to the disposition of other branches of the government.

We should like an answer from some one—preferably the World—for, rest assured, not a word will William J. Bryan say on this subject.—Harper's Weekly.

Hilgen Is Starred.

They say every chair was taken when Thomas L. Hilgen was notified

that he had been selected to run for the presidency on the Hearst ticket. A good omen. An important sign. It indicates the enthusiasm for Hilgen is "boundless," that the "stalwart cohorts" will gather at the polls to rebuke those who obey the behest of their party boss; that the "earnest workers" in the cause of good government will crush the "harmful element of corruption." Of course, Hilgen struck the keynote, and his opponents, when they read about it, were "much chagrined."

It is a great thing for a presidential candidate to have a hailful of partisans. It is so encouraging to know that so many are for one. With such an endorsement Mr. Hilgen can go forth and swing the arms bravely and beat the rostrum fiercely. Perhaps, before the campaign is closed, he may be so fortunate as to address another audience as large and as stupid as this one.—Toledo Blade.

Storm Signals.

A small newboy was once called upon to sell his last paper. He refused. "If I let go, how kin I holter?" he asked.

Mr. Bourke Cockran, in the campaign of 1896, yelped his throat dry in denunciation of W. J. Bryan. He climbed back into the Democratic band wagon in time to get the Taftian endorsement for Congress. But he is said to have fallen out with that body. He can't very well play up to the Republicans again. He would be about as welcome as the measles. Cockran is stuffed with noise as a bushel of potatoes is with potatoes. It has to come out of him, or he'd choke. And so, having but one paper left, he can't sacrifice it. Mr. Bryan is given the exquisite joy of having the most celebrated mountebank in America screaming his praises through the autumn shrubberies.

But, as the saying is, there is a dry eye in every ointment. Cockran is going to unload his oratory on the Middle West. He may even come to Toledo. There has been occasional talk of forming a society for the Prevention of Unnecessary Racket. Let us hasten and get it started.—Toledo Blade.

Tickling the Campaign.

An observing English traveler said that Americans were marked by a love for politics and for a hearty sense of humor. The season of 1908 hardly bears him out as regards the fondness for politics. But this is certain—the American takes delight in mixing politics with his humor. For example:

A conference was held in Washington the other day between Norman E. Mack, national chairman of the Democratic party, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. In the course of the meeting Mr. Gompers agreed to deliver to Mr. Bryan on election day the votes of the members of the unions connected with the federation.

It is such playfulness as this which keeps a national campaign from becoming bitter and embroiled with ugly personalities. It gives a hint as to the conduct of such contests in the future. Not only is every voter assured interest, but amusement. Mr. Gompers should be careful, though, not to make the society he represents laugh too hard. Some laughter hurts.

FOUND ITS SOUL.

The Story of a Violin That Was Wrecked in a Fire.

After the Lucky Baldwin theater and hotel fire in San Francisco years ago there were nine feet of water in the basement, where the instruments of the orchestra were stored. When a little of it had been pumped out, August Hinrichs, leader of the orchestra, hired a man to swim in and get out his famous Amati violin.

It was wrecked—water soaked, warped, twisted and broken up into sixty-eight pieces. The hot water had soaked out all the old glue, and every piece had fallen away from its neighbor, besides a good many patches of wood put in when repairs had been done. To all appearance the thing was smashed beyond recall.

Nevertheless Herman Muller, a local violin repairer, who knew and loved the old fiddle, took it in hand. Twice he carefully joined the time darkened pieces of wood. Twice he decided that the Amati would not do.

So once more he soaked the sixty-eight bits of wood apart. Then he carefully modeled out of clay an arch such as he remembered that of the old Amati to have had and for nine weeks kept the bits of wood bound to it until they had gained the proper shape.

Once more he put the bits of wood together. Then for five weeks more he patiently varnished and polished the more than 200 year old fiddle until it shone. Then Hinrichs once more drew his bow across the vibrating strings, and the violin spoke. It sang, wept, bubbled with life and joy.

The Amati had found its soul.—San Francisco Examiner.

The Waist Came Back.

"The other day I hung my prettiest waist out on the line at the kitchen window," said the fat dweller, "after I washed it. Then I forgot all about it, and when I went to look for it two days later it was gone. I rushed frantically down to the janitress, and we climbed together over the coal into the area to look for the waist. I lamented deeply. It was a beautiful waist. We couldn't find it. The janitor came from the next house and helped us look, but there was nothing doing. I came sadly in at the window back over the coal and ascended to my sixth story flat. The next day I looked in the drawer of my chiffonier and found the waist there. Say nothing to the janitress! Well, I reckon not.—New York Press.

The Republicans Are in Line.

The feasting of Mr. Taft and Senator Foraker at the G. A. R. Encampment at Toledo comes to us simultaneously with the announcement by Chairman Hittcock of the National Committee, that all of Mr. Taft's rivals for the presidential candidacy are about to take the stump for him. Gov. Hughes will be the star speaker at the demonstration in Youngstown tomorrow, which will formally open the campaign in Ohio. About the middle of the month Vice President Fairbanks is to start on a speaking tour, beginning in Indiana, which the Republicans leaders are tentatively placing in the doubtful list. Senator Foraker has placed himself at the service of the National Committee, and it is understood that he is to open the campaign in Kansas. Several weeks ago it was announced that Speaker Cannon was to talk in every one of the close congressional districts, in aid of the Republican candidates for Congress. He is also to talk for the national ticket in all those places. Although the National Committee seems not to be especially anxious to get Senator La Follette to talk, he is booked to make many speeches for the presidential ticket. So is Senator Knox, whose name has seldom got into the papers since the Chicago convention.

This rallying of all the Republican leaders to the support of the national ticket is significant. The only danger that is ahead of the Republicans is overconfidence, and measures are being taken by the National Committee to avert that. The big Republican majority in Vermont shows that the apathy in that quarter was not so great as had been feared. The vote was up to the average, and the Republican margin was far enough above the 25,000 mark to show that the party was holding its own. At this stage of the canvass all the indications point to a brilliant Republican victory. It is altogether safe to predict that the situation will steadily improve to the end. Usually, the Republicans do the hardest part of their work within a few weeks of the voting day. If the election had taken place within a month of the time when the Democrats accepted the Liberal Republican ticket and platform in 1872 Greeley and not Grant would probably have been elected. The effectiveness in the Democratic canvass had all evaporated, however, long before November came, and nearly everybody saw that the Republicans would sweep the country. Garfield and Arthur were beaten in the indications in September, when Vermont's small Republican majority and Maine's Democratic victory came to disenchant the Republican national leaders. The Republicans, though, impressed all the sulkers into the service after the Maine disaster, the tide was turned, and Garfield carried the country. Probably Bryan would have been elected in 1896 if the voting had taken place in August or September, instead of in November, but his boom went to pieces when the people got a chance to inquire what he stood for. Parker created a sensation in 1904 by his gold telegram to the St. Louis Convention, and for a week or two he seemed to be strong with the country. In 1906 Bryan's greatest strength was immediately after Denver put him in the field. Probably even Bryan himself now sees that the tide is against him.

It will do no harm for the Republicans to place Indiana, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and West Virginia in the list of doubtful states. This will serve to arouse the party from any feeling of apathy—which it may fall into. The Republicans have a large majority of the people on a full vote. The duty of the campaign managers will be to get that vote out. Confidence is an excellent thing for the party to have, but if it should lead any considerable number of voters in each precinct to stay away from the polls it might easily prove disastrous. Even with a 2,500,000 plurality, like that of Roosevelt in 1904, the staying at home of a few Republicans in each voting precinct in the Northern and Western states would have reduced the Republican lead sufficiently to have made the result very close. It would be unsafe to count on a repetition in 1908 of the tidal wave of 1904. Bryan will undoubtedly poll a larger vote than Parker. He has a far larger following in the West than Parker had, while he is not likely to be any weaker in the East than Parker was. Carelessness among Republican voters this year is a peril which should be guarded against. The size of the Republican majority is a detail which deserves attention. The country needs a majority for Taft and a House belonging to his party, which will be sure to mean a complete Republican ascendancy for at least four years more, and thus bring Republican prosperity to us again in its old-time measure.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Curbing the Suffragette.

"It's all right, Mary," he said patiently. "Go in for politics and stand for the London county council if you want to. But remember one thing—the cartoonists will be after you as soon as you're a candidate."

"I don't care."

"And they'll put your picture in the paper with your hair out of curl and your hat on crooked."

"Do you think they would do that?" apprehensively.

"Of course. And they'll make your Paris gown look like calico and say that your sensible cloak is lullation."

"William," she said, "I think I'll just stay here and make the home happy."

—London Tatler.

Through Her Head.

"Dugby gets out of all patience with his wife. He says she can't get a thing through her head."

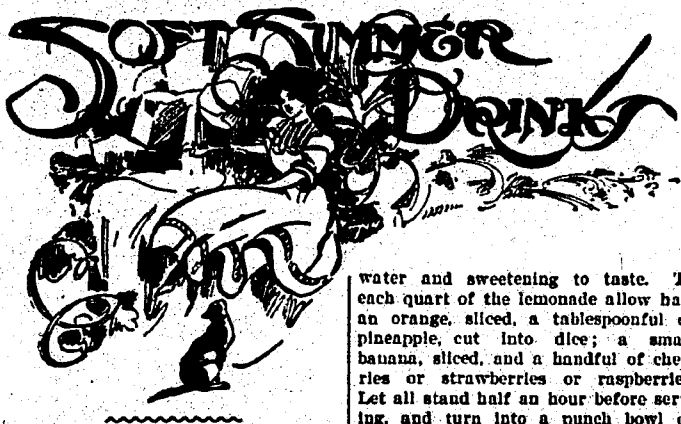
"That's funny. He told me everything he said to her went in one ear and out of the other."

Hot Water.

Hylker—Troubled with indigestion, eh? You should drink a cup of Lot water every morning. Pyker—I do, but they call it coffee at my boarding home.—London Express.

Character is perfectly educated will.

—Newman.



In the old times the thirsty soul—or body—solicited itself with plain water or with lemonade. The chief variation upon this was iced tea and once in a while iced coffee. These were the only beverages open to the drinker of temperance habits. We have improved upon that sort of thing and have introduced "soft" punches, in which our old friend, lemonade, while still serving as a foundation, would not recognize itself. Tea, too, is metamorphosed, although, hardly improved, and other mixtures of which we did not dream in earlier days are taken as a matter of course. The house where the pleasantest welcome and the best and most refreshing thirst-quenchers are offered is likely to be the one to which the young people will flock, and we need not fear that our boys and girls will wander off to undesirable associations while they know that good things, both spiritual and physical, await them at home. None of the drinks given below contains liquor of any sort.

Iced Tea Punch.

Make iced tea and turn it into a punch bowl, on a big lump of ice. Add to a quart of the strong tea a tablespoonful of lemon juice, a bottle of apollinaris water and sugar to taste. Cut thin slices of lemon and let them float on the surface of the punch. When they are in season a few strawberries or cherries or a bit of pineapple may be added. Ladle out and drink in tumblers.

Orange Sherbet.

Peel and squeeze eight large oranges and two lemons. Put the juice of the oranges into a bowl with a small cup of granulated sugar. After it has stood 30 minutes, and the sugar is well melted, add a tablespoonful of minced pineapple, and after standing a few minutes longer pour upon a block of ice in a punch bowl. Just before serving turn in a quart of apollinaris.

Iced Coffee.

Make your coffee clear and strong, and add to it plenty of cream and no milk. The best plan is to have the clear coffee in a pitcher and add cream and sugar as it is needed. To those who have never tried it let me say that there are many worse drinks on a hot day than good, clear coffee, served with plenty of ice and without cream or sugar. But the coffee must be of the best and freshly made—not the leftovers of the breakfast beverage.

Pineapple Lemonade.

Boil two cups of sugar and a pint of water 10 minutes and then set it aside to cool. When it is cold add to it the juice of three good-sized lemons and a grated pineapple. Let this stand on the ice for two hours. When ready to serve add a quart of water, either plain or "charged," and pour on a piece of ice in a punch bowl or in a large pitcher.

Fruit Punch.

Make a foundation of a good lemonade, allowing five lemons to a quart of

water and sweetening to taste. To each quart of the lemonade allow half an orange, sliced, a tablespoonful of pineapple, cut into dice; a small banana, sliced, and a handful of cherries or strawberries or raspberries. Let all stand half an hour before serving, and turn into a punch bowl or large pitcher with plenty of ice. Stir up well from the bottom before pouring out.

Raspberry Sherbet.

For a foundation for this beverage one must have the old preparation of raspberry vinegar or raspberry royal. To five teaspoonfuls of this a quart of cold water must be allowed, and the mixture must be served with plenty of ice. If red raspberries to float on the surface of the punch cannot be procured, in their place may be used a cupful of shredded pineapple or a banana cut into dice.

WHICH WAS RIGHT?

See if You Can Untangle the Knots in This Problem.

A young man named Enthusius desired to learn eloquence and art of pleading, and he bargained with Protagoras, the ancient Greek sophist, for instructions, agreeing to pay one-half of the fee down and the other half on the first day he gained a case. It took the young man so long to learn that his tutor came to the conclusion that he was delaying his start in business to avoid paying the other half of the fee, so Protagoras sued him for the money.

When the case came up for trial Protagoras said to the young man: "You act most absurdly, young man, because in either case you must pay me. If the judges decide against you, you must pay, and if they decide for you, you must pay, for you will then have gained your case."

"You are wrong," replied the young man. "I will win either way. If the judges are for me, I will not have to pay, and if they are against me I will not have to pay, for this last was the very bargain between us—namely, if I did not win my case."

The judges considered the case inexplicable, and as they could not see their way to any decision they adjourned the case to a day that never came for any of the principals. On Protagoras' side it was a case of losing when he won and on the young student's side winning when he lost.

Taking the Privileges.

The public in general will sympathize with the young woman who said that of all her experiences of hotel life the head waiter was the hardest to live up to. Who has not qualified before the hauteur of the porter or the official? The following, taken from the Washington Star, shows that others, in a higher walk of life, might like to adopt some of the traditional characteristics of domestic or clerk.

"Remember," said the patriot, "that so long as you hold public office you are a servant of the people, a plain servant."

"Great Scott!" answered the suburban resident, who had just been elected. "Can I act as haughty and overbearing and take as many holidays as all that?"

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, SEP. 24

Local and Neighbored News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are \$1.50 per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and cannot be considered later.

Go to H. Bates for St. Charles and Auburn Coal, the best mined in Mich. Simpson, is selling shoes cheap. Your choice for \$1.00.

Two furnished rooms to rent for the winter. Enquire here.

Found—Just the thing for that present, a Fountain Pen from Hathaway's.

For Sale—3 English Pointer puppies. Enquire of Prof. Clark.

Special bargains in houses and vacant lots. Apply to Chas. S. Clark.

Discovered that the place to get shoes is at Simpson's.

Victor Graphophone Records for September at Scott Loader's Barber shop.

Miss Laura Felling has accepted a position in the store of Salling Hanson Co.

Rev. R. H. Cunningham has returned to the Grayling M. P. Church for another year.

Leave your orders for coal at S. H. Co's. store. Prices as low as anybody's.

Seeing is believing. Go to Simpson's and see the good shoes he is selling cheap.

Benj. Jerome has returned to the Michigan Agricultural College. We believe this is his last year.

For Sale Cheap—A Pontiac Road wagon, nearly new.

ROLLA W. BRINK.

S. H. Co., will fill your coal bin, if you leave your order at their store. It will pay you to order now.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Croteau, a son, September 16th. Another Switchman, 10 pounds.

Lost—A gold bracelet, initials C. J. P., on the inside. Enquire here. Reward.

Desirable building lots for sale on terms to suit purchasers. Inquire of Lucien Fournier.

Use Eureka Egg Preservative and save money. It is a sure thing. For sale at the Central Drug store.

For first-class lunches at reasonable prices go to Collen's Restaurant, Opposite S. H. Co's. store.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price call at the AVALANCHE office.

Cold weather will soon be here and if you need any coal for winter, it will pay you to leave your order with S. H. Co.

The ladies will all remember the Fall opening of Mrs. A. Scott at the millinery emporium today. New creations, and all the late styles.

The G. A. R. Ladies will give a supper at Mrs. Freeland's, Thursday, Sept. 25th. From five to eight. 15c pays the bill. Everybody invited.

Archie House of Maple Forest shot the head off from a grey Hawk last week, which measured five feet and two and a half inches from tip to tip of wings.

Osego county took first premium of \$50 on fruit at the state fair and second premium of \$50 on grains and vegetables, in a district comprising nine counties.

For Sale—A good framed house, eight rooms, with four lots, barn and large hen house. Enquire at this office.

Edward Nolan, who has been playing in the Southern Mich. Base Ball League from Lansing is home, their season having closed last week.

When you can get your photo on a post card for 75c per doz, what excuse are you going to give your friends for not sending them a picture.

There will be services at the Presbyterian Church Sunday, Sept. 27th. All are cordially invited to come and hear the new minister.

Charles Starnard lost a "Woodman" chair from his watch guard, Saturday, which he would like to recover, as its greatest value is from association.

Nels A. Johnson of Maple Forest brought down his three year old colt last Saturday, to show. He is very fine and he has a right to be proud of him.

Grayling put on a gala day appearance last Saturday. It is evident that the farmers are getting their work caught up, so that there was an unusual attendance at the Grange meeting.

Albert Vallad was in town Saturday on four legs, two of his own and two wooden ones. He had the misfortune to fracture a leg a few weeks ago in the woods, but is doing nicely.

After going to considerable trouble and expense Wingard "the picture man" has succeeded in having his name printed on 90,000,000 tooth picks, so his name will be in everybody's mouth.

Wanted 5 bushel of Rye.

P. AEBEL, Grayling.

G. L. Alexander was in attendance at the Circuit Court at Grayling the first of the week.

Lost—A black and brown dog, answers to the name of Stub. Was at Neeland's Sept. 6. The finder will please notify, H. P. Hanson, Grayling.

Rev. Johnson returned from Conference last week. We are glad to hear that his services are engaged in the M. E. Church at this place for another year.

Mr. Richards and family, of Dayton, Ohio, left their summer home at Portage Lake Tuesday, for Detroit, on their way home. They are more delighted than ever with the situation here.

S. B. Brott will hold an Auction Sale on his farm in Beaver Creek, 1 1/2 miles east and 1/2 mile north of Wellington post office, Thursday, October 7th. For particulars see bills.

We hear that Gard and Harmer, proprietors of the bowling alley, have contracted for a 16 passenger auto car to run between the village and Portage Lake next summer.

Mrs. R. McElroy wishes to announce to the Ladies of Grayling that she is a hair dresser of many years experience. She can make a beautiful switch and as many puffs as you like out of cut hair or combings.

Chris Hanson is putting a full cement basement under the Bank Grocery store, and will double its capacity by an addition to the rear. Phelps, increasing trade demanded more room.

A fruit car in the Merchandise train was burned up last Friday evening at Horriagan. It was but two cars distant from two cars loaded with dynamite. We do not know the origin of the fire.

We shall be able to furnish the New York Tribune Farmer to our paid subscribers for another year for 50c. It is a dollar publication and worth more than that to any farmer.

Wm. Woodfield took a few days rest from his delivery wagon and had a delightful visit with Wm. G., in the upper peninsula. He found the family well, and satisfied with their new home, only missing their old friends here.

John Manney was called to the west side of the state last week by the sudden illness of his grandfather, at Bellaire. Mr. Manney had reached the age of 84, and passed into rest, last Friday, peaceful and happy in the presence of his family.

Wilson Hickey of South Branch was a delegate to the democratic convention here last week, and stayed over a day to visit old time friends. He reports that frost and drought struck him hard this season, but he is happy and hearty as ever.

It is reported that twelve cars on the Lewiston train were ditched, Saturday, at Dana by spreading rails. A wrecking train was sent up from here and the passengers were brought in by the Johannesburg train, which backed up from the Lovell Junction after them.

Walter Hatch killed an old bear and two cubs last week Wednesday in Beaver Creek. The fires had driven them out of their lairs for water, as it has droves of deer. Mrs. George W. Brott ran on to a bear near Simpson's Lake Monday morning and called her husband, who had only an ax to shoot with and could not get near enough for effective work.

The street commissioner is doing a good job of grading on Michigan Avenue, from Cedar to Norway street and putting in the gutters. It is an object lesson to our citizens, which we hope will be heeded and the work continued until our streets are no longer a disgrace to "The Only Town on the Map."

The first quarterly meeting of the Conference year will be held in the M. P. Church, (south side) on Saturday and Sunday, October 3rd. and 4th at 7 p. m. Business session on Saturday evening, and Quarterly Services on Sunday. Rev. Terhune of Frederic, will be present and take charge of the services and preach Sunday morning and evening. All are cordially invited to attend the services.

Barney Kropp came in from the Michelson Cedar Camp near Moores-town last week. He reports one of his camps burned by forest fires, and a large part of the summer cut of logs. His cabin where his family is living was surrounded by fire so that it was not possible for them to leave. The building caught fire a number of times, but they fortunately had a pump in the house and were able by hard work to save the house and themselves.

The last crop report, just received indicates that, for once, the northern counties have been getting the worst of the deal. For instance, on wheat, the average in the southern and central counties is 18 bushels to the acre; in northern counties 17. The quality runs in about the same ratio. On oats, the estimated yield is 29 in the southern counties, 28 in the central, and 27 in the northern. On rye and corn we lead the other two sections; and on beans, while we have a slight lead over the southern counties, the central counties beat us; while on peas, we break even with the southern counties and lead those of the central section. On potatoes and clover seed the other sections lead us. The precipitation, in the northern counties was less, and we are also credited with a frost. —Ex.

Among the soldiers who attended the reunion at Roscommon, last week we noticed Comrade R. P. Forbes, with his wife and sister, Mrs. Stewart. J. F. Wilcox and wife; W. B. Chalker and wife, A. Pond and wife and D. S. Waldron, Delevau Smith and his son, A. C. Wilcox, Corporal James Carr, Carl Johnson, Daniel Hitchcock and Silas Carrier, making with the writer, twelve soldiers, and of our citizens, Messrs W. F. Brink and Jos. C. Burton with their wives and Messadames Countryman, Wilson and Oaks, all of whom seemed well pleased with their outing.

Lovell Locals.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Hanson, H. Hanson and Mr. and Mrs. Davis, came up to Lovell Sunday in their auto. T. E. Douglas returned with them on his way to Detroit.

Tuesday Mrs. Morris returned to Picooning.

Burt Egan was in town Wednesday. Victor Laloue went to Detroit Wednesday to see the ball game.

Mrs. Laloue went to Roscommon Wednesday.

The Rev. Terhune returned to his labor on this circuit for another year Sabbath evening.

Joseph Rosevear is putting down a well at his house.

Joseph Simms and Fred Bloom were doing some back firing the past week.

Dr. Bush finished his dental work here last week.

Mrs. Simms went to the county seat Saturday to spend the Sabbath with her sister, Mrs. Chas. Douglas, who is quite sick.

Uncle Tom Masters is acting as foreman on the clear Lake Branch, while Ray Drake takes a ten days rest.

Joseph Simms went to Mantion for a weeks visit Saturday.

Glen Owen returned Friday from his southern trip. He reports having a fine time.

Silas W. Carrier went to Roscommon Thursday.

Charles Pillsbury is working for Jacob Truax at present.

Miss Margarette Husted returned Saturday from her Colorado trip. She reports having a pleasant time and a safe journey.

Mrs. Archie Rosevear and Mrs. Erwin were doing business at Lewiston Thursday.

The Electrician from Detroit has been here the past week repairing the wires. We are promised the electric lights this week.

Robert Dyer, is building him a new house.

Jacob Truax has seeded 40 acres to clover and 10 acres to alfalfa this season. He reports a good stand and is well pleased with the outlook.

The drought continues, the forest fires are still burning. Mr. Ferson had about 500 cedar posts burn up on Sec. 11. The buildings were saved by the neighbors, Carrier and Miller, who backfired in time to save them. Mrs. Inez Carrier should be rewarded for her labor in doing all she could to save Mr. Ferson's property. She carried water, fought fire and remained there to the end, although the smoke and heat was intense.

DAN.

NOTICE FOR BIDS.

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned until October 1st 1908 to clear, grade and gravel one mile of road from the cemetery west and north. For specifications see Supervisor John J. Niederer. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Dated Sept. 22d 1908.

CHAS. P. ROBINSON,

Highway Commissioner.

Notice.

The Cheap Store, opposite the Central Hotel, will be closed until Friday morning, Sept. 25, an account of the death of my child.

WM. HOWARD.

M. E. Church.

Sunday, Sept. 27, 1908. Preaching service 10.30 p. m. Sabbath School at 11.45 a. m. Epworth League at 6.00 p. m. Preaching service 7.00 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7.00 On Sunday evening the Pastor will begin a series of sermons on the life and work of the prophet Elijah. The subject for this Sunday evening will be "Elijah before King Ahab." (1 Kings 17: 1).

These sermons we trust may be very interesting to our people and we hope that all may endeavor to hear the entire series.

E. G. JOHNSON, Pastor.

A Paying Investment.

Mr. John White, of 38 Highland Ave., Houlton, Maine, says: "Have been troubled with a cough every winter and spring. Last winter I tried many advertised remedies, but the cough continued until I bought a 50c. bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery; before that was half gone, the cough was all gone. This winter the same happy result has followed; a few doses once more banished the annual cough. I am now convinced that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best of all cough and lung remedies." Sold under guarantee at A. M. Lewis & Co. drug store. 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Old Clock In Good Repair. James H. Clark, of Hardwick, Vt., has a clock about 160 years old. The mahogany case is seven feet tall. The works are of wood, and all the repairing needed for a long time had to be made on these.

Mattresses!

We wish to call your attention to our fine line of mattresses, choose a mattress as you would a house; Be certain that it is built for comfort and built to last.

We handle the advertised line.

OTTENMOORES, STEARNS & FOSTERS.

THE GILT EDGE.

ranging in prices from \$5.25 to \$18.00, all fully guaranteed.

Call and Examine Our Fine Stock.

GILT EDGE MATTRESS

Sorenson's Furniture Store.

Remember!

That in buying your

Tea and Coffee

from us you not only buy the highest grade but you secure the freshest, because our stock is shipped every 30 days from importers and roasters, this fact alone accounts for our many sales.

Coffees.

Avon Club.....35c
San Marto.....25c
Fashion Blend.....18c

Teas.

Royal Garden.....50c
Salada (black).....50c
Monitor.....40c

THE Bank Grocery,

S. S. PHELPS JR., Prop'r.


FENCING for FARMERS!

We are making a specialty of Barbed Wire this week Call and get prices and see goods. Plows, Harrows, Small Tools, Hardware and Seed in stock. We can furnish you with Dynamite and blasting supplies cheaper than the catalogue houses and right at home to save time and freight.

CALL AND SEE US.

The S. B. Brott Implement Co.

Wellington, Michigan.



Mo-KA
COFFEE

Mo-KA
COFFEE

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

Its Purity,
Strength and
Delicious Flavor

Comment it to All Lovers of Good Coffee.

Sold only in 1-lb. airtight packages. Ask your Grocer for MO-KA Coffee.

Job Printing At this office.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

WE wish to inform the public that our Basement Department is now opened. We have a complete line of Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, China and Glassware, and 5 and 10 cent articles of every description. It will be our aim to sell at 5 cents articles worth 10 and 15 cents each—and at 10 cents articles worth 20, 25 and up to 30 cents.

WE also wish to announce to the Ladies of Grayling and vicinity, that our line of trimmed and untrimmed Hats will be open for inspection about Oct. 1st. Watch for exact day of opening.

Wait for Them!

A new line of Ladies' and Childrens' Suits, Coats and Skirts expected daily. The Seasons latest styles and materials.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

Central Drug Store

"The Best Drugs."

For the best and purest Drugs and Chemicals. Standard patent medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet articles, perfumery, Stationery and Druggist Sundries call on the Central Drug Store. Our stock is complete in every detail and in compounding.

Prescriptions

we use only the Purest and best grades obtainable.

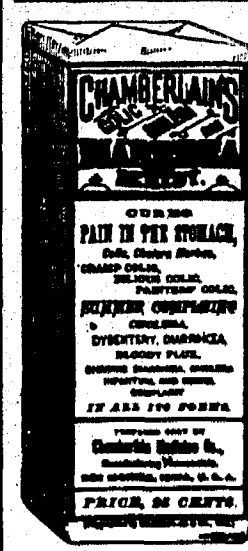
COME IN AND SEE.

Bring us your Family Recipes. Prescription Work a Specialty

O. W. ROESER, Manager.

Candy. Cigars

Diarrhoea, Colic and Cholera Morbus



Are diseases that require prompt attention.

In almost every neighborhood some one has died from these diseases before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned.

Those who rely upon physicians often find that they are away from home when most needed.

Every family, and especially those who reside on farms and ranches, miles from any drug store or physician should keep at hand a bottle of

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

No physician can prescribe a better medicine for the purposes for which it is intended.

The remarkable cures effected by this remedy, in all parts of the country, have made it the acknowledged standard.

It can always be depended upon to effect a quick cure, and when reduced with water is pleasant to take. It is equally valuable for children and adults.

FOR SALE AT THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1907.

LIQUOR SALE UNLAWFUL.

Prohibition Law Has Been Violated for Quarter Century.

According to a decision rendered by Judge Smith McPherson of the United States Circuit Court in Davenport, the Iowa liquor law system, under which saloons are now operating, is illegal. Judge McPherson further declares the Iowa liquor law is no license system and that there has been no license system in Iowa for the last quarter of a century, and for that length of time there has never been a lawful sale of liquor as a beverage within the State of Iowa. He further holds that no person to-day under any circumstances can lawfully sell liquor as a beverage in Iowa. The decision was made in a suit of the United Breweries Company of Chicago versus the Civic Federation of Davenport. The complaint charged the federation with a conspiracy and sought to enjoin them from abetting property on which a saloon had been closed. Judge McPherson denied the application for a writ of injunction. Under the Iowa liquor law saloonkeepers have been paying \$500 annually as a tax with the understanding that it legalized their sale of intoxicating liquors and gave them relief from the old prohibition law, which is still on the statute books. The decision is the most sweeping ever made in Iowa affecting the liquor question.

AD FOR WIVES WINS WICHITA.

Thirty-eight Stenographers Are Willing to Wed Oklahoma Bachelors.

Thirty-eight girl stenographers of Wichita, Kan., have answered an advertisement for wives sent out by the Bachelors' Club of Randlett, Okla., and have expressed a willingness to marry if they can get the right man. It was not intended that this should be made public, but Walter Barney, the secretary and "examiner" of the Randlett Club, came to Wichita for the purpose of learning something of the girls who had answered the advertisement. Mr. Barney stated that the Randlett Club has thirty members, who all live in or near the town. All of them are eligible bachelors and they all mean business. It is not the business of Mr. Barney to talk to any of the young women. He simply learns what he can about those whose letters and photographs have made an impression on the members of the club.

SLAYER'S HOUSE BURNS.

Following Killing Blase Starts, but Water Is Turned Off.

A fire of incendiary origin following a feud with students of the Kansas State Agricultural College destroyed the residence of M. A. Creighton in Manhattan, Kan. The fire department responded promptly when the alarm was turned in, but they had no sooner turned a stream of water on the building than the water supply was shut off. The previous Tuesday evening Creighton shot and killed John Koons and seriously wounded Aldo Immenschuh, students, as they were passing his house. Creighton's excuse for the shooting was that the boys knocked on the side of his house while passing down the street. Creighton was removed from police headquarters to the county jail to escape violence at the hands of enraged students.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Progress of Pennant Race in Base Ball Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.
New York	87	47
Chicago	83	53
Pittsburgh	80	56
Philadelphia	73	63

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

W.	L.
Detroit	70
Cleveland	60
Chicago	51
St. Louis	46

Forest Fires Sweep Maine.

A dense fall of smoke that in many places obscured the setting sun or made it appear blood red enveloped the State of Maine as the devastating thousands of acres of timber land. Probably the most serious fire is in Hancock county, but vast sections of woodland are burning elsewhere.

Prohibition Leasing of Felons.

Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia has signed the convict lease bill, which heretofore prohibits the leasing of felons except by the consent of the Governor and prison commission. The bill was passed by the Legislature after \$35,000 had been spent in an extra session, and nearly a month used in discussing the legislation.

Boy of Fourteen Hanged Himself.

For some unexplained reason, Silver Wall, a 14-year-old boy, committed suicide by hanging himself with a clothline in the cellar of his home in Mount Vernon, N. Y. He is the youngest suicide in the police records.

Cholera Horror Increasing.

The cholera epidemic in St. Petersburg has taken on a virulent form which kills in fifteen minutes and may get beyond control of the authorities.

One Killed, Seven Injured in Week.

One man was killed and seven others injured in a wreck on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad at Gibsonton, Pa.

Landing Is Freed by a Jury.

Congressman J. F. Laning of Norwalk, Ohio, was found not guilty of the charge of embezzling bank stock by a jury. Attorneys, jurors and the presiding judge congratulated the Congressman, who cried like a child when he heard the verdict.

Resents Rapping; Kills One.

John Coone, a son of one of the leading merchants in Manhattan, Kan., was shot and instantly killed and a companion was seriously injured by Milton D. Creighton, who had been annoyed by some one rapping on his house. He was arrested.

Strife Adds to Mystery.

Maj. Gen. Charles Edward Luard, retired, whose wife was mysteriously murdered near London Aug. 23, committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a train. His body was found near a railroad crossing not far from Waterbury, England.

Married to Defeat Parents.

Helen Maloney of Philadelphia has been granted a decree of annulment from Arthur Herbert Osborne and says she went through the marriage ceremony with him to keep her parents from forcing her to marry a titled foreigner.

GIRL BACK; KIDNAPED, SHE SAYS.

Little Laura Williams Asserts Man Took Her to Pine, Ind.

Laura Williams, 15 years old, 6752 Avenue M, South Chicago, Ill., who disappeared on a recent afternoon, returned home from Pine, Ind., the following day. A story of being kidnaped at the point of a revolver, blindfolded at times and forced to walk with a man to Pine, Ind., where she finally left her when detection seemed certain, was related by the girl at her home. The girl was found wandering by Charles Pittman, a section foreman employed by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, who placed her on a train. Her parents were overjoyed at her return. The girl said she had left Chicago at 10:30 a. m. on a schoolmate, at 10th street and Ewing avenue, and was walking along the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad tracks when a man seized her and, drawing a revolver, ordered her to continue walking. She was too frightened to resist, she declared. They walked, she said, until they had reached the city limits, he blindfolded her and made her proceed with banded eyes until they reached Whiting. He threatened to kill her, she told the police, if she screamed while they were walking through the city, and when they reached the country again he again blindfolded her. When they reached another town the bandage was taken off. This was repeated several times, according to the girl's story, until they reached Pine, Ind., where her captor got scared, she says, and left her.

TO ENCIRCLE GLOBE IN AIRSHIP.

Predicts Flight Around World in Week Within Five Years.

"Within five years airships will be carrying passengers across the ocean in eighteen hours, 200 miles an hour. Aerial flight will be commercialized in the near future. The north pole can be reached in a forty-eight-hour trip. The perfected helicopter will be able to encircle the globe in a week." These statements were made by Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, in the course of a talk on aerial navigation in Salt Lake City. "Neither the aeroplanes now owned by the Wright brothers nor any airship built along that line nor the idea of the dirigible balloon will ever be of practical use or success commercially," he said. "The successful machine must be automatic in operation. The human part of it must be reduced to mere mechanism, as in the case of the automobile and steam engine. Otherwise the dream of skimming the clouds must ever remain a dream."

WOLVES' BITES NEARLY FATAL.

Marshall Abernathy, Friend of Roosevelt, Has Blood Poisoning.

With hands, arms and legs covered with wounds inflicted by the teeth of two gray wolves, United States Marshal John Abernathy, at Muskogee, Okla., who owes his appointment to President Roosevelt for teaching him to "catch 'em alive," is under the care of physicians, suffering from blood poisoning. Abernathy's hands are swathed in bandages and so badly swollen that he is unable to use them. During the encounter Abernathy's thumb was split open the full length, a tooth pierced the palm of the same hand until one of the fangs protruded half an inch, a deep gash was cut in his left knee and his right arm was badly lacerated near the shoulder.

MURDER OF SIX FIREBUG'S AIM.

Married Man Home Alone and Tried to Escape Violence.

W. W. Reamer, 632 North Third street, East St. Louis, Ill., set fire to his house, endangering the lives of his father-in-law, his mother-in-law, his wife and his three children, and afterward made two attempts at suicide, once by chewing a railroad torpedo and the second time by hanging himself in a cell at a police station. He had objected to the course of his wife in taking her parents into his home. Reamer, a married man, owned the furniture and touched a match. Mrs. Reamer, who was in another room, saved her children and parents. The fire was extinguished before the flames spread beyond the kitchen. The husband was arrested, and while in custody made the two attempts at suicide.

Tricks Murder and Suicide.

A spectacular attempt at murder and suicide was made at the crowded corner of Monroe and Third streets, Memphis, when Mose Cook, 45 years old, an insurance clerk, fired three bullets into his wife and attempted to kill himself. When his cartridges were exhausted Cook coolly started to reload the weapon, when a bystander felled him. The woman is in a precarious condition.

Anti-Pass Law Is Sustained.

When a District Court of Platte county acquitted Dr. S. F. Martin of violating Nebraska's anti-pass law by accepting annual transportation from the Union Pacific, it erred, says the Supreme Court in a decision the other day. Martin is surgeon for the railroad company. The court holds that he is not an employee and it sustains the anti-pass law.

Gov. Hoch Sets Trickster Free.

Acting under instructions from Gov. Hoch, Attorney General Jackson appeared in the court of Kansas City, Kan., and asked that the appealed case of malfeasance in office against Assistant Attorney General C. W. Trickett be dismissed. The court complied with the request. Trickett was recently convicted and fined \$500 in the north city court.

Coaches Roll Down Embankment.

Four persons are known to have been killed and twenty-six were injured in a wreck on the Xantho and Mississippi Valley railroad, two miles south of Clarkdale, Miss., when two coaches and a passenger train rolled down an embankment. Two or three passengers are unaccounted for, and it is possible their bodies will be found under the wreckage.

Acquitted of Killing Elopee.

Charles W. Moore, who killed David A. Cohen, son of Rabbi Cohen of Detroit, Aug. 11, in Trinidad, Colo., by blowing his head off with a shotgun, was acquitted of the charge of murder. His defense was insanity. Cohen was killed when about to leave the city in company with the wife of the man who shot him.

Banker Prisoner Lands.

A. E. Bonelli, a former banker of Cleveland, charged with the theft of \$30,000, arrived at New York from Brazil, as a prisoner on the steamer Afghan Prince. Bonelli was a steamship ticket agent and private banker dealing especially in foreign exchange. He disappeared June 18, England.

Repulsion by Small Majority.

Maine has elected a Republican Governor by a plurality of about 7,000. The victory for Bert M. Fernald, the Republican gubernatorial nominee, is seriously discounted in the eyes of the Republicans by the small size of his plurality.

TWO DEAD IN TUNNEL WORK.

Double Fatality Occurs in Constructing Michigan Central Road.

The first double fatality to be charged to the construction of the Michigan Central tunnel under the Detroit river occurred early Tuesday on shaft No. 4 of the Canadian approach to the tunnel, when two men were suffocated to death by smoke from burning timbers and tar paper in the shaft and two others were temporarily overcome by smoke while attempting to enter the shaft in a rescue party. The dead are W. R. Kimball, superintendent of shafts Nos. 1 and 2, and Bert Johnson, a carpenter. In the hospital are Bert Schuman, shaft superintendent, and Charles Cakebread, a Windsor city fireman. The fire was put out about 3 a. m. after the air pressure, maintained constantly for the tunnel work, had been sacrificed for the blowing out of the smoke and fumes that hindered the rescue and salvage operations. The blast was confined to the timbering constituting the false work inside the cement wall and the loss will probably not exceed \$1,000 or \$2,000, though for a time the flames threatened to extend to the timber work beyond the cement construction, where heavy loss would have resulted. About 200 men were working in the tunnel when the fire broke out, and there was a panic when the alarm was given. Despite the danger from fire, it was necessary to pass the men slowly through the air lock, as they had been working under air pressure.

BOY TRIES SUICIDE.

Lad Who Failed to Get Into Army Shoots Himself with Revolver.

Otto Schuchardt, 15 years old, son of Paul T. Schuchardt, owner of a book bindery in Chicago, because he had been refused enlistment in the United States army at Fort Sheridan, attempted to commit suicide at Highland Park by shooting himself in the right side of the head with a revolver. He is in a serious condition. For the past several weeks the boy had expressed a desire to join the army and become a soldier, telling his father that he had watched the army men at Fort Sheridan and that he had become fascinated with their striking uniforms. His father sought to convince the boy that it would be impossible for him to enlist in the army because he was only 15 years old, but the other morning the youth left home, telling his mother that he was going to Fort Sheridan to try to enlist. After he had been told by the army officers that he was too young to become a soldier the boy started back home. Shortly before noon John Nelson, the marshal of Highland Park, while walking in the railroad yards, heard four shots and found the boy lying on the ground.

SENTENCED IN BRAZIL.

Members of ill-Fated Magall Expedition Receive Light Penalties.

A cablegram from the American consul at Bahia, Brazil, reports to the State Department in Washington, D. C., he is in receipt of the conclusion of the trial of the filibustering expedition led by Sebastian L. de Magall into that republic in 1907. The expedition consisted of eight men under the leadership of Magall, four of whom were young Americans by the names of Samuel Parker, Herbert Phambeck, Everett Wilson and George Vice, all of New York. The consul reports that Magall received a two years' sentence, that Vice, who was seriously wounded in the skirmish which led to the arrest of the men, was acquitted; that George Gordon, a Scotchman and follower of Magall, was sentenced to one year; and that the remaining members of the expedition were sentenced to imprisonment for one year and five months. The outcome of this case, it is felt, must be gratifying to the families of the persons, in view of the gravity of the crime charged against them.

LOCKED IN CELL IN OWN JAIL.

Ohio Sheriff Confined for Contempt on Complaint of Mayor.

Sheriff Dan P. Stein is being held in a prisoner in Akron, Ohio, in the jail over which he has jurisdiction. The other night the sheriff was locked up on a complaint of Mayor Sawyer, who alleged contempt of court, because the sheriff refused to take two prisoners before the mayor for a preliminary hearing on the charge of murder. The next day the sheriff, who said that he acted on advice of his lawyer, began habeas corpus proceedings for his release. The sheriff took the position that the mayor had no jurisdiction in the murder cases, and he was being investigated by the county grand jury. Sheriff Stein passed three hours in one of the cells of his jail.

EUROPE'S WHEAT CROP SHORT.

Harvest Completed and Totals Low for Third Consecutive Year.

The European reports to the Superintendent of Agriculture in Washington say that the wheat harvest over the greater part of Europe is already completed. In several countries reaping was retarded and the crops seriously damaged by rain. Prospects point to a smaller harvest than last year in western Europe generally. A moderate increase in the yield is expected in the East. But, while Russia probably will reap a slightly heavier crop than last year, there is no doubt that totals will be below the average. This will be the third year of serious shortage.

Cops Wrecked in Fog.

Death of at least two persons, injuries to scores of others, and widespread trouble in one way or another were caused by the heavy fog which enveloped Chicago during the early hours Thursday. At least four wrecks were reported on rail lines within the city limits.

Barney Used in Suicide.

Olaf Hansen, a farmer living north of Genoa, Neb., rigged a shotgun in the back of his buggy with a wire attached to the trigger so that when he pulled it toward him by the muzzle it was discharged. He was instantly killed. His financial difficulties are thought to have caused the act.

Big Fire Loss in Maine.

Fire early Tuesday caused a property loss estimated at \$300,000 and destroyed more than fifteen acres of lumber yards, more than a score of tenement buildings, several factories and railroad property on both sides of the Saco river, in the cities of Saco and Biddeford, Me.

Black Hand Is Busy Again.

The front of two stores on Flushing avenue, Albany, L. I., were blown in by bombs. Twenty families living in the building fled to the street. The police think the bombs were the work of the Black Hand organization. One arrest was made.

Victory for Hughes.

The Republicans of New York, in session at Saratoga, renominated Gov. Charles D. Hughes on the first ballot by a total of 827 votes out of a possible 1,000.

WRIGHT FLYER FALLS; KILLS ARMY OFFICER.

Aeroplane at Fort Myer Drops, Causing Death of Lieut. T. E. Selfridge.

Aviator's Condition Points to Recovery—Propeller Blade Breaks on Two-Man Flight.

After having drawn the attention of the world to his aeroplane ascensions at Fort Myer, near Washington, and establishing new world's records for heavier-than-air flying machines, Orville Wright the other afternoon met with a tragic mishap while making a two-man flight. The aeroplane was accompanied by Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge of the signal corps of the army. In a fall of seventy-five feet Lieut. Selfridge was fatally injured and died soon afterward. Mr. Wright was seriously injured, but is expected to recover.

While the machine was encircling the drill grounds a propeller blade snapped off and, hitting some other part of the intricate mechanism, caused the airship to overturn and fall to the ground, enveloping the two occupants in the debris.

Soldiers and spectators ran across the field and assisted in lifting Mr. Wright and Lieut. Selfridge from under the tangle of machinery, rods, wires and shreds of muslin. Mr. Wright was conscious. Lieut. Selfridge was unconscious. His head was covered with blood and he was choking when the soldiers extricated him.

When their wounds had been bandaged Mr. Wright and Lieut. Selfridge were taken to the Fort Myer hospital. It was feared that Mr. Wright was suffering from internal injuries. He had lapsed into a state of semi-consciousness by the time he reached the hospital. Lieut. Selfridge did not regain consciousness. He was suffering from a fracture at the base of the skull. After an examination it was announced that Mr. Wright was not seriously hurt. He is suffering from a fracture of the left thigh and several ribs on the right side are broken. Both men received deep cuts about the head.

Mr. Wright announced several days ago that he would take Lieut. Selfridge, who was secretary of the Aerial Experiment Association and an aeroplane pilot himself, in his next flight. At 5:14 in the afternoon the aeroplane was released, and it was noticed that it did not rise as quickly as on previous two-man flights. Lieut. Selfridge weighed about 175 pounds, making the weight greater than the machine had ever carried before.

After gliding over the ground on its runners for thirty feet the machine rose gradually, and had gained a height of forty feet when it passed over the starting apparatus for the first time. There was a six-mile wind, and the machine did not run as smoothly as on its former flights, most of which were made in calm weather. The aeroplane, however, apparently had control of the flyer, which rose to a height of twenty-five feet as it completed the second round. This height was maintained on the third round. While the machine was turning at the southern end of the field several thousand feet from the spectators, something fell.

Immediately all eyes were on the aeroplane and it was seen to turn over on its left side, and, pausing a moment, made a complete turn and then came swooping to the earth in a cloud of dust.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

A new industry in the western portion of the upper Michigan peninsula is a creamery which is being established at Ewen. The plant, which is now being erected, will handle 10,000 pounds of milk a day, making 400 pounds of butter.

The executive committee of the National Wool Growers' Association is selecting locations for the central warehouses to be established by the association. St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver, St. Joseph, Chicago and Omaha are each bidding for the national market.

Under an order from the United States Court the Pillsbury-Washburn grain elevators will be leased to parties who will keep them in operation during the receivership.

During an electric storm near Crookston, Minn., lightning struck four stacks of wheat belonging to John Wagner and all were burned. The wind moved a granary on the Thompson farm a distance of ten rods without damaging it at all, and Nick Walters' machinery shed was demolished entirely by the wind. Farmers were busy for two days moving wheat shocks from the low places where water was still standing.

ARM REACTS HEAVY DEATH TOLL.

German Scientist Probably First to Die in Effort to Fly.

The tragic mishap which cost Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge of the United States signal corps his life is the most recent of many resulting from man's persistent effort to conquer the air. Lilienthal, a German scientist, and M. Pflieger, another student of aeronautics, probably were the first martyrs to the cause of the heavier-than-air type of air craft. The former was killed in the summer of 1896 while experimenting with his "gliding machine," which is said to have furnished the first model for the Wright brothers. The latter met his death about the same time in a test of his own aeroplane.

On Sept. 8 last Charles Oliver Jones, the Hammondport (N. Y.) aeronaut, fell to his death from his dirigible balloon Boomerang while giving an exhibition flight in Maine.

While it involved no loss of life, the destruction of Count Zeppelin's mammoth balloon by lightning at Echterdingen, near

WAGES AND PRICES SOAR.

Purchasing Power of Labor and Cost of Necessaries Compared.

The average wages per hour in the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries of the country were 3.7 per cent higher in 1907 than in 1906, while retail prices of food were 4.2 per cent higher, according to the July report of the bureau of labor. The regular hours of labor per week were four-tenths of one per cent lower, and the number of employees in establishments investigated by the bureau showed an increase of 1 per cent.

The purchasing power of an hour wage, as measured by food, was less in 1907 than in 1906, the decrease being one-half of 1 per cent. The report shows that as compared with the average for the ten-year period 1890 to 1900 the average wage per hour in 1907 was 23.8 per cent higher, the number of employees

SKETCH SHOWING HOW FATAL AEROPLANE WRECK OCCURRED, INVENTOR AND AIRSHIP.



Defective propeller blades broke when the aeroplane was seventy-five feet in the air. This destroyed the machine's equilibrium, and it plunged to the earth, burying the inventor and his companion under the wreckage.

44.4 per cent greater, with a decrease of 5 per cent in the average hours of labor per week.

The retail price of principal articles of food was 20.0 per cent higher in 1907 than for the period 1890 to 1899. Compared with the average for the same ten-year period the food purchasing power of an hour's wage in 1907 was 0.8 per cent greater.

The report adds that the greatest increase in wages per hour was in the manufacture of cotton goods, the increase being 12.9. In the paper and wood pulp industry there was an increase in wages per hour of 10.1 per cent; in the silk, woolen and worsted goods industry 8.4 per cent; in the glass industry and street and sewer work an increase of 5.8 per cent. The investigation made by the bureau covers those industries in which the wage paid in one year was \$10,000.00 or more.

The report presents the retail prices of thirty staple food commodities as sold in sixty-eight localities in the United States by 1,014 dealers.

Retail prices of food in 1907 were higher than in any other year of the eighteen-year period above named, being 4.2 per cent higher than in 1906.

The average prices of twenty-nine of the thirty articles included in this compilation of prices were higher in 1907 than in 1906. The articles which showed the greatest advance in prices are flour, 8.0 per cent; butter, 8 per cent; evaporated apples, 7.8 per cent; milk, 7.3 per cent; corn meal, 6.8 per cent; cheese, 6.7 per cent; and potatoes, 5.4 per cent. The only article which showed a decrease is tea, the decrease being 0.2 per cent.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Fire at Hinton, W. Va., destroyed the stables of the Hinton Livery Company, burning thirty-seven horses. Fifty vehicles and other property were also consumed, causing a loss of \$38,000, including \$6,000 on the building.

Jail officials at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., want Harry K. Thaw removed from the lock-up there. They say his presence demoralizes the place and destroys discipline, as he sleeps in the corridor "and has all the fixtures and paraphernalia of a business office."

Charles B. Roberts, Jr., victim of mysterious boardwalk shooting at Atlantic City, is recovering from his wounds and is believed to be out of danger.

The steamer Montague has arrived at Victoria, B. C., ahead of two other steamers with which it was racing. A large shipment of silk had been divided among three lines and the test of speed was a race for trade.

John B. Dapp of Seattle, Wash., carried Pearl Russell of Portland, Ind., lost both her legs as the result of a railroad accident, into the marriage-license office at Newport, Ky., secured a license and the two were married.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO.

Business activity reflects further recovery, although the failure record is distorted by an unusually heavy default. Steadier conditions are seen in production and distribution and the outlook is gradually clearing, notwithstanding that new demands in the leading industries include none of special influence.

Markets of pig iron bought more freely against future needs, prices being made inviting, and there is increasing work at foundries, forges and steel yard shops.

Building operations make reasonable progress, while the new permits indicate that an unusual quantity of materials is to be consumed. More hands find employment in quarrying, and prices for stone, brick and cement become firmer.

Seasonable weather stimulated the construction and outdoor activities. Retail trade opens up encouragingly in the principal lines. Visiting merchants have increased in numbers from the Northwest, and there is much buying of general merchandise throughout the wholesale district. Staple goods are sold to an extent comparing favorably with this time last year, and the absorption is yet notable in the textiles, millinery and footwear.

The markets for grain, provisions and live stock denote improving consumption, notwithstanding the average cost again is high and wheat around \$1 a bushel.

Bank clearings, \$234,404,593, make the best showing in eight weeks, and exceed those of the corresponding week of 1907, which included only five business days, by 10 per cent.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 34, against 21 last week and 17 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 3, against 0 last week and 5 in 1907.—Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

Business in general has experienced a further moderate improvement in jobbing as well as in wholesale lines. Full trade has reached the maximum at some cities, and most out-of-town merchants have left the large centers for home, though State fairs and fall carnivals are attracting visitors to various sections, thus enlarging the volume of trade.

On the whole, purchases have been confined chiefly to staples, and no more than actual needs have been filled; therefore sales have been considerably below those of last year at this season.

This conservatism, for which approaching elections and the diminished purchasing power of the public, outside of the agricultural regions, are responsible, is looked upon with some degree of satisfaction, it being felt that, inasmuch as retailers' stocks are not burdensome, a constantly good falling-order trade would be experienced throughout the fall and winter.

Relatively, best reports come from the larger cities of the West and Southwest, but southern and Pacific Northwest cities also contribute good returns.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Sept. 17 number 290, against 191 last week, 170 in the like week of 1907, 171 in 1906, 173 in 1905 and 205 in 1904. In Canada business failures this week number 23, compared with 34 last week and 40 in the corresponding week of 1907.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.45; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$7.40; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 90c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, 77c to 78c; oats, standard, 47c to 48c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 76c; hay, timothy, \$8.00 to \$12.50; prairie, \$5.00 to \$10.00; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 65c to 75c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$7.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 95c; corn, No. 2, 77c to 78c; oats, No. 2, 48c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 78c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.15; wheat, No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.04; corn, No. 2, 77c to 78c; oats, No. 2, 48c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 78c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.35; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.01 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2, 77c to 78c; oats, No. 2, 48c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 78c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$4.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.10; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.55; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2, 76c to 77c; oats, No. 2, 47c to



Never keep a bear pig that is not fully up to standard.

A bad slip on the ice will take pounds of flesh off a fat steer.

A ration of half alfalfa and half corn is excellent for breeding sows before farrowing.

A hog raiser who has a running stream and a bluegrass pasture is indeed fortunate.

The feeder who fails to study the effects of roughness is not likely to make much progress.

Many young pigs are killed by lice and the owners take so little interest that they do not know what ails them.

See that the hames, as well as the collar, are properly adjusted. You may thus have sore shoulders on your work horses.

Good feeding is something more than shoveling unhusked corn on the ground and allowing animals to dig it out of the mud.

William Jennings Bryan owns \$50,000 worth of farm property. His home place, near Lincoln, Neb., is assessed at \$24,000.

Alfalfa or clover pasture is the best for the hog. A good substitute for either of these is rape, field peas or cow peas sown in a pasture.

Never let the dead wood remain on the fruit trees. It not only provides hiding places for insect pests, but it opens the way for extending the decay of the heart of the tree.

Rye sown in corn ground in September makes fine pasture for late fall. If clover is sown the next spring it will make good pasture until the rye is ripe, when the hogs will thrive upon the grain.

Forty-five thousand dollars is a tidy commission on a land deal—a sum which is said to have been paid on the sale of the Spur ranch in Dickens county, Texas, to an English syndicate for \$2,500,000.

To introduce new blood secure several good hens and mate them to your best male bird, provided he is a good one. If your flock is not up to the standard get the best male bird you can and breed up to him.

Good pasturage and plenty of water is all that breeding stock need, but pigs which are to be marketed at six months must have plenty of grain to bring them up to the best marketable weight, about 200 pounds.

Daniel Freeman, of Brownville, Neb., died on the first free homestead provided by the government on January 1st, 1903. He is still in possession of this old patent, which is numbered 1, and lives on his homestead.

It is essential that we attend to the comfort and bodily ease of our cows. It would be well if some of us would ask ourselves how certain lines of treatment would suit us. All animals, man included, have much in common.

Professor E. C. Parker, of the Minnesota experiment station, has gone to China at the call of the government of that country to organize and conduct an experiment station and school of agriculture at Mukden, in Manchuria.

The fenced farm is the only one on which live stock can be kept and the rotation of crops followed, and as this method of farming is the only profitable one in the long run, it follows that the farm must be fenced to be handled properly.

Dr. O. P. Bennett, of Macon, Ill., has a bunch of arctic hares planted in each of his poultry yards. These make a dense shade during the summer, and spring up vigorously year after year. They require no cultivation and frost does not injure them.

There is an objection to aliske by some farmers. It is claimed, for the reason that its foliage has a slightly bitter taste, and stock do not take to it as readily as they do to red clover, but they will learn to eat it in a short time if they are allowed no other grass.

While attempting to relieve a cow which had swallowed a turpentine, a Minnesota farmer pushed a broom handle down her throat and broke off twenty inches of it. Recently the stick was taken out of the cow's back just behind the right shoulder and she is getting well.

In 1940 the first ship load of Peruvian guano was sent to England to be applied as a land fertilizer. This was used for its ammonia. The Southern rock phosphate mines were opened in 1867, the Florida and Tennessee phosphate mines later. The trade in nitrate of soda began about 1840.

Queen Bees.

Queen bees should not be kept until too old, no matter how good they may be. If they have some great excellences raise a number of young queens from them, and then you can dispose of the old ones. The same applies to the combs in the brood chamber. Do not let them stay in the hive until they become old and worthless, but remove two or three at a time and give new frames, with at least 1 inch starters.

Selecting Breed Sows.
Few things are more displeasing to a practical farmer than to see a lot of heterogeneous pigs following an old scrub sow. They are very unsatisfactory to the feed lot and unprofitable

to the farmer. There is no excuse for keeping scrub sows. The brood sow should be large, roomy and stand well on her toes. Her shoulders should be smooth and deep, back wide and slightly arched. There should be ample room for heart and lungs provided by a large and deep chest, well sprung ribs and straight, deep sides; a deep, roomy body from end to end. A good depth of chest and abdomen are especially important in a sow.

If possible, the sow should be selected from a large litter, this being apt to insure fecundity. Each sow should have at least twelve well developed teats, thus providing proper room and nourishment for large litters of pigs.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Breaking a Cow to Milk.

If you are going to break a young cow, the first thing you have to do is to keep cool. Many kicking cows are made bad by bad breaking and bad temper. It is a good idea to tie the new cow up the first few days and give her the very best treatment, so she has won your confidence. Before you are going to milk be sure to have your finger nails trimmed as close as possible. Do not rush milking at once, but start gently. When you are through milking pet her and give her something to eat during the time of milking. I have done milking for fourteen years at home, on the farm of my parents, and know whereof I speak.—Paul Kautz in Agricultural Epitomist

British Rival of Burbank.

Some of the achievements of that remarkable horticulturist, Mr. Luther Burbank, in Southern California, seem to have been rivaled in England by a Lancashire farmer. It is said that on Garton's seed grown near Warrington a single oat plant surpasses by several hundred cereals any plant ever grown in the world. It is the product of twenty-seven years' practice of a process called "accelerated evolution," and has been obtained by crossing a highly developed oat with certain varieties of wild oats which have an incalculable capacity for generating seeds.

By these means the Lancashire farmer obtains a yield of 160 bushels an acre, something over twice what is considered a good yield in other parts of the country. So practical has the process been found that in thirty years the yield of some crops has been completely doubled, and it may reasonably be expected that a similar increase will take place within the next thirty years.

Pruning Shrubs.

Many people think all shrubs should be pruned annually. This is quite a mistake. Most varieties should be pruned only when the growth is weak or twiggy, and certain others only need the removal of old and barren wood. The looser and more graceful are the forms the more attractive are the shrubs.

Remember especially that the early flowering shrubs, such as weigela, deutzia, wistaria, snowball, forsythia, flowering almond, lilac, which bloom on the wood of the season before, should never be pruned in the spring. The best time to do this is after flowering before the growth is started, otherwise the flower buds will be cut off.

Avoid heavy cutting back at any time. A little each year will suffice as a time. A little each year will suffice as a time when pruning and cut so as to give easy flowing vines, trying to keep the branches well down to the ground.

Old and twisted stems and stunted growth should be thinned out, but do not cut away many of the healthy shoots. Branches either large or small should be cut back quite close to a joint or stem, while twigs should be cut close to an eye or joint.

Pruning is best done with a stout, sharp pocket knife or with medium-sized pruning shears. Do not use hedge shears on the flowering shrubs, as the regular lines we admire on the privet are anything but beautiful on the lilac or snowball.

Trim always to keep the bushes so the lower branches are not bare and the heads are masses of bloom. Should the shrubs grow crowded in the bed, remove some of them to other spots in the garden.

Diseases in Poultry.

Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station writes as follows: "The success of poultry raising depends largely upon the ability of those engaged in this industry to keep their fowls free from contagious and infectious diseases.

"Many failures are due to these diseases than any other cause.

"It has been said that 'Poultry are machines which consume certain kinds of raw material and produce eggs and meat'; but in order to bring about this transformation with any degree of success they should be kept in a good, healthy condition.

"One of the most fatal diseases in fowls, especially in young chickens, is infectious luskemia. The first symptom of this trouble is a rise in the temperature, which is followed by drowsiness and debility, with paleness of the mucous membranes, also of the comb, wattles and skin about the head; the fever is continuous, generally resulting in death after four or five days. In some cases the disease is of longer duration and two or three weeks may elapse before the death of the bird, in which case there is excessive emaciation. This disease is infectious and is caused by a micro-organism called bacterium sanguinum.

"It is sometimes difficult for the poultry raiser to determine the disease afflicting his fowls, not having the appliances necessary for this work; therefore, if there be any doubt as to the nature of disease in poultry, it would be well to forward specimens, in the last stage of disease, to the bacteriological laboratory of the Oregon Agricultural College for diagnosis. This work will be done free of charge, and in all cases possible, a remedy given."

NEWS OF MICHIGAN

A Week's Record ...of... State Happenings

FOUR TOTS CAUGHT IN FIRE.

Home Burns With Mother Away—Little Girl Saves Two.

Four small children narrowly escaped being cremated in a fire that destroyed the home of Mrs. George Hallinger in Bay City and one of the children, a boy, 9 years old, will probably not survive his injuries. Mrs. Hallinger went to the home of her mother to help her pack some goods, leaving the children in the house. While they were playing upstairs, the house caught fire on the lower floor, and out of their escape. The older child, a girl of 13, took the two youngest to a window and threw them down to their father's mother, who had seen the flames and rushed to the rescue, and then jumped herself. In falling one child was severely injured on the hip. Meanwhile the boy was in another room surrounded by flames. Charles Larson entered the house through a window and succeeded in reaching the lad. He jumped with the boy from an upper window. Both cars of the boy were burned to a crisp, his hair was burned off and his face and hands terribly seared. The loss by fire is about \$1,450.

\$1,000,000 LOSS ON GRAPES.

Growers Suffer Through Failure of

Because of the inability of basket manufacturers to furnish baskets and the railroads to furnish ice cars, grape growers in southwestern Michigan will be unable to market more than half the crop. The grape crop is one of the largest and the quality of the grapes is the best in the history of the industry. Early in the season large orders were sent to basket-makers and railroad companies were warned of the promised crop. Thousands of grapes in the vineyards are not being picked and the grapes are spoiling. The grapes that are sold are bringing a good price. One leading grower said the total crop of the year would be about \$2,000,000 and that more than \$1,000,000 worth of grapes would be lost.

RATS OVERRUN TOWNS.

Importation of White Species Leads

Until last year, when a number of white rats were imported, subsequently to be turned loose when their owners became tired of them, Crystal Falls has been free from rodents. Now the city seems to be fairly overrun with the pests. A small colony of grey rodents arrived in a carload of hay, and the two breeds have commingled with the result that rats of all colors are being captured. Rats are still unknown in some interior towns of the upper peninsula, but gradually the animals are invading all portions of the region, and at some points, notably the lake ports, their numbers are legion.

SPIRITS CAUSE DOUBLE KILLING.

Quarrel Over Belief Leads Farmer to

Because his wife was a believer in the doctrines of Spiritualism and their 19-year-old daughter Minnie was being sent to the Muskegon High School against his will, Fitch Cooper, 50 years old, who resided near Nunda, shot and killed his wife and fifteen minutes later blew out his own brains. Cooper and his wife were engaged in a heated quarrel, when he picked up his shotgun and fired a charge into her body. The woman ran through the kitchen door, only to drop dead when he discharged the second barrel, the shot piercing her heart.

WANTS MAN DECLARED DEAD.

Would Collect Life Insurance of

Mrs. Anna Samberg of Port Huron has started suit against the Knights of the Modern Macabees for \$1,000, the amount of the policy carried in that order by her husband, Charles Samberg, who disappeared from Port Huron eight years ago. Mrs. Samberg also asks the court to declare her husband legally dead. Mrs. Samberg says that soon after the departure of her husband she heard from him in Seattle, Wash., but from that time to this she has not seen him or heard from him.

BURNED BY ELECTRIC FLASH.

D. U. R. Station Agent Victim of

Arthur T. Ulrich, whose home is in Mt. Clemens, was badly burned on the right hand and forearm by the blowing out of a switch plug in the D. U. R. waiting room in Ann Arbor. Ulrich is the agent at the station and was fixing a defective switch without taking the precaution of wearing rubber gloves, when a stream of fire shot out of the disabled switch.

Unsettled Status of General Macomb.

Descendants of Maj. Gen. Alexander Macomb, first commander in chief of the United States army, gathered in Detroit Friday from many parts of the United States for the unveiling of a statue of Gen. Macomb, erected at the site of the general's birthplace, on Washington boulevard, under the auspices of the Michigan Society of the Daughters of 1812.

Woman Who Killed Man Acquitted.

Mrs. Dollie C. Woodward was acquitted by a jury in the Circuit Court of the charge of killing James Allen, a barber, July 24. Mrs. Woodward and her husband were charged with a murder picture show at Trout Lake and she charged that Allen tried to assault her.

Gas Buoy System Successful.

Dr. Stroud of Chicago, who invented the gas buoy system of raising sunken vessels, was successful in his first attempt at Muskegon.

Two Brown When Launch Upsets.

William Gardner and his wife, farmers near Dimondale, were drowned when a launch was capsized in Grand river by running on a sunken stump. Arthur Williams, Miss Mary Knapp and Mrs. Benjamin Williams, who were also in the launch, were rescued.

Cave-In Kills Miner.

Struck by a falling mass of ore while at work underground at Oglethorpe, North & Co.'s Chatham mine at Stambaugh, George Johnson was fearfully crushed and instantly killed. The ground beneath him was caught weighed ten tons.

BOY VICTIM DIES ALONE.

Julius Campbell Suffers for Hours

With Both Legs Crushed.
Bearing evidence that he had suffered in agony for hours, and alone, until relieved by death, the body of Julius Campbell, a 17-year-old boy, whose home was at Bloomington, was found below the Michigan Central tracks near Mattawan. When found the body was cold and rigid. Both limbs were ground to a pulp, but the body and head bore only a few scratches. The ground showed that Campbell had crawled 400 or 500 feet, evidently with the hope of reaching some one who could aid him. The features of the face bore marks of suffering. It is believed Campbell attempted to ride the bumper of a freight in the night and fell unseen beneath the train.

FOUR CONVICTS BREAK WALL.

Desperate Men Escape from State

Prison at Leelanau.
Four convicts escaped on a recent night from the state prison in Leelanau by reaching the basement with a false key while the prisoners were being given liberty in the corridors and then breaking their way through the basement walls. The four fugitives are Frank Lesner, a murderer from Wyandotte; Hiram McCaffray, sent from Saginaw for larceny; Fred Clark, a Flint burglar, and James Swane, sent from Calhoun county for attempted robbery.

TRAVELER KILLS HIMSELF.

Employee of Detroit Company Cuts

His Throat.
Stillman H. Matthews, traveling man for the Marvin Stanton Company of Detroit, cut his throat at his home in Grand Rapids. Matthews, who was 44 years old, was despondent over illness that had lasted almost a year. A saw-edged bread knife was used. He died as he was being taken to the hospital.

AMONG OUR NEIGHBORS.

In trying to board a moving train, to go to Detroit, Vanda Yates of Howell fell under the wheels and was killed.

Teachers of the upper peninsula will meet in State Institute at Calumet Oct. 15-17, and those of the lower peninsula at Saginaw Oct. 20-31.

Mrs. Clarence Ormsby of Benton Harbor, who went to South Bend to visit her sister, has disappeared. Mr. Ormsby fears his wife has committed suicide.

The Democrats of the Third District have decided on John W. Bailey of Battle Creek to make a fight against Congressman Washington Gardner.

Detroit capitalists are interested in the First National bank of Rochester, which will be opened Sept. 20. It will be the only national bank in Oakland county.

Frank Gamache, Sr., arrested and bound over to the Circuit Court in Muskegon on a serious charge, committed suicide. His body was found hanging by a rope around his neck to the rail of the Smith street bridge.

Mrs. Eleanor McCracken, aged 70 years, was thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse at Grand Blanc and so badly injured that her recovery is considered doubtful. Her body is said to be comparatively paralyzed, and it is believed that her spine is affected.

Stanley Kusumiers, the 13-year-old boy who was accidentally shot with a revolver while playing Indian with Cadmus Miedzielski, died in Bay City. He seemed to be rapidly recovering when an artery in the liver broke, causing death from internal hemorrhage.

Orville Newcomb, 20 years old, son of S. O. Newcomb, living two miles east of Milford, suddenly became violently insane and chased members of the family with a razor. He was finally overpowered and taken to the eastern asylum at Pontiac for safe keeping.

Fire of unknown origin totally destroyed the heavy machinery of the Leelanau Shovel Works, causing a loss of \$10,000. Covered by insurance. Fire horses were lost with all the contents of the stable. The fire department confined its attention to saving adjoining structures.

After a trial of two days, Mrs. Myrtle Bartlett was declared guilty of maltreating her 6-year-old blind daughter, Bernice Raymond, by a jury in Marshall, and the court ordered the child taken away from her mother and sent to the State school for the blind at Lansing. The Bartletts are well-to-do farmers, living in Claremont township.

The body of Rev. Dr. John Vandermeulen, 70 years old, was discovered in the water off the Montello Park dock at Holland. He was one of the oldest ministers of the Dutch Reformed church in this country and retired from active service a year ago, when mental trouble compelled him to resign a parish in Wisconsin. It is thought the aged clergyman threw himself into the water in a fit of dementia.

The 5-year-old son of William Burch was terribly burned about the body and arms in Ann Arbor. The mother had gone to a neighboring house for a moment, while she was startled by hearing screams from her own home, and discovered a little boy rushing to her, his clothing in flames. Mrs. Burch tore his burning clothes off. It is supposed the child got hold of some matches and set fire to himself.

Charles Rutledge, 28 years old, wanted at Muskegon as a murderer, was arrested by Chicago detectives and Sheriff Clinger of Muskegon at Jackson boulevard and Clark street, Chicago. Rutledge, who is married, had been held for trial. George Mitchell, 30 years old, a Muskegon merchant, to death the night of Sept. 8, when he found him in a room with Dolly King, the former's "affinity." After the murder Rutledge fled from Muskegon, leaving his wife and three children, the youngest 6 weeks old, destitute.

Because he had a quarrel with wife's parents over a game of pedro, Earl B. Booy, 10 years old, was driven from home in Battle Creek, he declares. He has been arrested at Lincoln, Neb., on a charge of wife desertion and Sheriff Gratham has been ordered to hold him for trial. Morris Seiffert, carpenter, 67 years old, stepped backwards while on a scaffold and fell about twelve feet. He struck his head against a window casement as he fell and fractured his skull. Physicians declare his injuries fatal. Seiffert is a pioneer resident of Bay City and has eleven children.

Felix Ratcheck, 12 years old, "jumped" a moving freight train at Grand Rapids, fell between the cars and both legs were crushed. At Butterworth hospital both legs were amputated.

School houses in south Houghton county are being burned by forest fires. One at Eadie on south shore railroad has been destroyed and those in the Otter river district had narrow escapes.

The 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lewis of Adrian was badly scalded. While Mrs. Lewis was out of the room the little one pulled the teapot off the table, scalding her neck, chest and arms.



HOW TO CONQUER TEMPTATION.

By Rev. William C. Stinson.

There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man; but God, who is faithful, will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it.—1 Corinthians 10:13.

Every man realizes that when he would do good evil is present with him. Sanctity is ever pursued by haunting forms of sin that lurk in ambush, choose their moment for surprise and spring upon their victim when he least suspects their presence. Sometimes we divide persons into the tempted and the unttempted. There are persons whose life flows along as smoothly and quietly as a brook in a sheltered meadow. They seem not to be disturbed by any temptations within or without. Or they live on such high altitudes of spiritual serenity as to escape the moral miasmas of the valley. Let us not be deceived by such a classification.

Weak, shallow natures are the only ones exempt from temptation. They are below temptation, not above it. Strong natures never escape temptation and usually the stronger the personality the stronger and fiercer the temptation. Temptation itself is not sin. Temptation is infection; sin is disease. Whether one catches or resists the disease depends upon his moral constitution. Malaria seizes the man in whose body the disease finds a susceptible condition. Temptation is an inducement to depart from the path of rectitude and may spring from without or from a man's own nature. As an outward solicitation it comes to us, man, and he says, "Yes." It comes to another man, and he says "No." The outward temptation arouses the personality within a man. The outward appeal to do wrong measures the temptable element within.

The reason why one man overcomes temptation and another does not is not so much because of difference in circumstances, but because of the difference in personality. You may place two men in the same environment. One man succumbs to its temptation because he has in his moral constitution the element of defeat; the other overcomes because he has within him the pledge of victory.

This is not underrating circumstances. Many a man's security from temptation lies in cutting himself loose from the outward associations of wrong. Let him make a solemn compact with himself that he will remain away from the place of temptation. The devil enters the soul of many a man through his mouth, his eyes, his ears. The man thus influenced should make a holy covenant with his senses of taste, sight and hearing.

But a man's security lies not so much in seclusion. He must go out into the world. The greatest safeguard against temptation is self-culture. A healthy body is the best resistance against disease. Rules of life are good but frequently powerless. Better is it to have a strong soul, iron in the blood. Let a man build up his moral constitution by thinking noble thoughts, derived from the habitual practice of reading good books, performing noble deeds, associating with pure women and honorable men. Let a man walk in the spirit and he will not fulfill the lusts of the flesh. Good literature, pure friendship and honorable toil are among the methods which God provides to enable a man to overcome temptation. Of all books the Bible is the best, for its passages are iron into the blood and gives vigor to the will. Of all friendships, the sense of the companionship of the Man of Nazareth is the most invigorating. The power and purity of his life may be claimed and used in every hour of temptation. Devote yourself to God and you will find God fights the battles of a will resigned.

THE FRUITS OF FAITH.

By Henry F. Cope.

"The fruit of the spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, kindness, goodness, self-control, against such there is no law." Galatians 5:22.

When you have taken stock of all the fruitage of your life how many of these things are yours? Though you have all other possessions, what are they worth without these? Here are the supremely desirable blessings of any life, those that bring present make the barren board a feast or, being denied, turn the sweetest cup to bitter gall. These are the elements and attributes that make all the difference in every life. Yet they are attainable on equal terms to all. The rich man sitting in the splendid restaurant will not find them on the menu card; his money cannot buy them. The humblest laborer, looking across plain, homely fare, may find them all in face of wife and children and in the simple joys of home.

Men hurry across the seas and over the continents; they rush from one amusement and distraction to another seeking these fruits of the finer world. Others spend all their energies laying up money, hoping some day to have enough to purchase such blessings. Yet how foolish are we all, for these things are not to be found with much searching nor bought with much gold; they are free to all who will have them. Love and joy and peace and all that makes life fair and sweet are not for sale on any counter or in any store; they are not hidden away in strange places. They are fruits of the spirit; they spring up and ripen in the heart of man; they are from within and not from without.

How much we all need to remember this, that the great things in any life are the things within itself. The infinite has set its foot in our hearts. The good things, the eternal things spring

up within. What you are and what you really have is dependent not on your circumstances but on the deep sources, the secret springs of your life. We have whatever we set first in our hearts. If the greatest good in life is gold, you will have gold; if you set fame as the goal of life, doubtless you will reach it. And if the chief things are those that are not things at all, the affection of friends, the good will of neighbor, the common joys of living, the pleasures of patience, and the power of a well ordered life, then these blessings, too, are ours.

No man can make himself, his true self, rich by sitting in a bank of money bags. No man can make himself wise by sitting in a book store, and the poorest fools of all are those who seek to find happiness by sunning themselves in the rays of artificial merit and laughter. Environment has its part to play, but it only plays it in response to some spirit within us.

Life's satisfactions all spring out of the soul. If your heart cannot give you happiness in a cottage it will do no more for you in a palace. Make a man a being without that inner self, without the sense of that which is more than flesh and longer than time, and you have made life a dreary, empty business of bargaining and counting things and no more.

If a man is only dust, then let him scramble for the dirt; let the beast become more and all of beauty and ideals be counted as folly. But if there be in him the spark of the divine, if he has gleams of an infinite life and love to which he belongs, if he is the child of the great spirit, then let him live more and more for the higher life toward which his being aspires.

Deep within us and ever we know that these fruits of the spirit are more to be desired than any things in the world of sense. Yet they have no place, no jurisdiction, in our lives except as we are spiritual, God-born beings, while we have no possibility of their possession as long as we set first the fruits of the dust, the trivial, empty prizes for which we are now striving.

SHORT METER SERMONS.

You cannot find truth by trimming. A hot head makes no warm friendships.

Love does not stop at the boundaries of liking. He has no force with men who has no faith in them.

It's easy to get tangled up in truth's castoff clothes. The poorest life is the one that has no love for the poor.

Greatness is measured by our response to high appeals. We never know our neighbors until we meet our needs.

Leaders of men never wait to feed on popular appreciation. People who are true blue never suffer much from the blues.

Whether life shall be desert depends on the springs in your heart.

No one finds happiness without often turning his back on pleasure.

There's one unfailing cure for the blues; brighten some other life.

Proving the crookedness of other lives will not straighten your own.

When a man brags of his square dealing look out for the sharp edges. This world is always godforsaken to those who have forsaken the good.

No heart is happier than the one that leads to take a drudgery with joy.

He who sneers at enthusiasm is just the dead line of any great usefulness. Dreams of golden streets will not pass in place of deeds of the golden rule.

The most singular thing about a man of genius is his estimate of himself. The uncommon opportunities for heroism are often in the common duties of life.

Every time the pulpit makes a strong assertion on an uncertainty it weakens its message. They who fatten on the adversities of others are only feeding their own eternal adversity.

A poor faith backed by a great enthusiasm is better than the most correct faith packed in ice.

The world always sees something more practical in painting a pump than in purifying the water down out of sight.

DON'T FORGIVE CHURCHMEN.

Don't pledge your hands if not your heart.

Don't try to conquer sin unless you are willing to confess it.

Don't worry about results if you are devoting your best efforts to doing good. Don't search for God in nature until you have thoroughly explored yourself.

Don't indict men of total depravity if you would inspire them with conceptions of the divine character.

When a man apologizes for his religion the world usually answers that it is too small a matter to mention.

It takes more than dreams of the new heaven to make the clean earth and yet it never will come without them.

Don't depend on letters of introduction to convince others that you are a Christian worker in the Lord's vineyard.

Don't profess consecration to the Lord's service while your acts and words too plainly indicate lack of consecration of effort.

Don't get your dreams of heaven from a sleepy preacher, but from consciousness of having done something to make heaven on earth.

The Stars and Stripes.

Ours is peculiarly a flag of freedom, and no true man can look upon its effulgent stars and ruddy stripes without being inspired by their prophetic meaning. Those 13 stripes represent the traditional principles of liberty—the bright of our nation.—Rev. Kenneth Brown, Presbyterian, El Paso, Texas.



1636—Stradacona discovered by Jacques Cartier.

1629—Salem, Mass., founded.

1638—Fort Casimir, the Swedish settlement on the Delaware, surrendered to the Dutch forces under Gov. Stuyvesant.

1678—Duchess appointed Intendant of New France.

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